

# U Thant wants world disaster relief centre

By HAROLD JACKSON

Moves were made at official and unofficial level yesterday to bring more order into relief measures for world disasters. At the United Nations, U Thant, the Secretary-General, proposed the creation of a UN disaster relief centre to speed and improve international aid.

His plan will be put to the Economic and Social Council which meets in Geneva next month, and will also be studied by the General Assembly in its session starting September.

In London it was announced that the International Council of Voluntary Agencies will consider setting up a computerised control room in Geneva which holds its conference in New York later this month. The proposal has already been agreed in principle by its emergency commission.

## Britain will increase aid

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

Amid Labour criticism of delay and lack of co-ordination, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, promised yesterday to do "substantially more" to alleviate suffering in Pakistan.

Opening the debate on aid in the Commons, Sir Alec said: "The United Nations is not immediately short of money. It is ready to do substantially more as soon as we can in co-operation with the United Nations."

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suggestion to U Thant in February. "It has been established in an embryo form now, and I hope it can be retained on a permanent basis."

Sir Alec said the only action which would end the Pakistan tragedy and reverse the river of refugees, was a settlement arrived by, agreed by, and worked out by the Pakistanis themselves.

"This is why we are anxious that the President should announce as soon as he possibly can, a return to civil administration."

Sir Alec emphasised that no development could begin until there was a return to civilian rule. "That is why we have said we cannot authorise any new aid projects until there is a political framework into which to inject them."

Sir Alec believes that President Yahya Khan personally wants a return to civilian rule and suggested that the President should launch a plan to end the cooperation of East Pakistanis.

Sir Alec praised the Indian Government for its restraint and said he felt certain India would continue to be restrained.

Mrs Hart agreed with him about the aid. She said: "Aid cannot be neutral. If it continues normally, it is made in the absence of a return to civil life which would be providing assistance to pay for the war. Development itself in the true sense cannot occur in these conditions."

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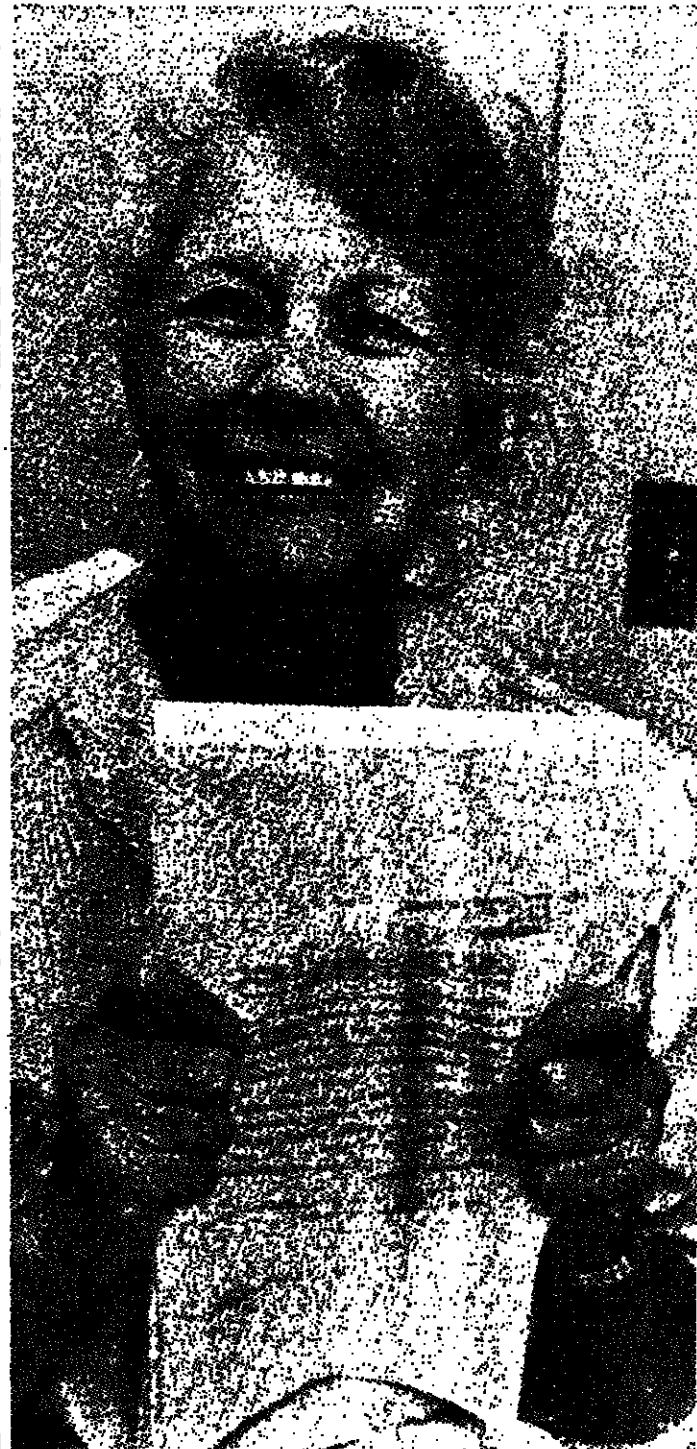
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MRS HELEN JOSEPH in the General Hospital, Johannesburg, yesterday with the letter from the South African Ministry of Justice informing her of the lifting of the house arrest order against her. Mrs Joseph, who is 66, is recovering from a cancer operation. She was placed under house arrest in October, 1962

## State travel a poor buy

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Transport Holding Company, the State-owned travel group which is being hived-off to private buyers, sank into a deficit of £686,000 last year—which is bound to reduce the price at which its subsidiaries will eventually be sold.

According to the annual report published yesterday, Thomas Cook's profits dropped from £1.1 million to £400,000 before tax—and after tax its profits were probably nearer £200,000. Worse still, Lunn-Poly, which was sold this week to Cunard, lost a staggering £282,000 last year on sales of £5.5 million.

Cook's, which has a long queue of suitors, is unlikely to be sold until the next session of Parliament, because there is no time for the necessary legislation. On yesterday's figures, the group (which made £2 million profit a few years ago) would command a poor price.

Fortunately for the taxpayer, Cook's is considered to have considerable potential and has got some valuable property, notably a long lease on the group's Berkeley Square headquarters. So there is likely to be a keen auction.

In the Commons yesterday the Minister for Transport, Mr. John Peyton, revealed that Lunn-Poly had cost the Transport Holding Company a total of £1.8 million since it was

bought in 1969 and had been sold to Cunard for £100,000—only a third of the already low price suggested a few days ago.

The purchase of Lunn-Poly was a disastrous investment for the THC, which made the deal to stop it falling into the hands of an American company which might have used it to compete with Cook's.

The low selling price is bound to provoke criticism, especially since at least one concern, the British Travel Trade Consortium (a group of 600 individuals in the travel industry) claims that its approach was dismissed without due consideration.

There is a hint in the report that the sale of THC assets should yield at least £7 million, allowing for a loss of £1½ million made on the sale of Skyways. The THC has two other chief assets: a 37 per cent stake in Penarth Dock Engineering and the whole of Pickfords travel service, which boosted its profits by £20 per cent last year to £86,000.

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## Extra car cover agreed

By IAN BREACH, Motoring Correspondent

Passenger liability insurance for all motor vehicles will become compulsory in Great Britain on December 1, 1972. An order will be made today fixing the date on which the Motor Vehicles (Passenger Insurance) Act comes into operation and follows the Royal Assent given recently in the Private Member's Bill of the same name introduced by Mr. Winston S. Churchill, MP for Stroud.

Mr. John Peyton, Minister for Transport, explained in the Commons yesterday that the interval between now and 1972 was to allow insurers time to identify and adjust those policies which do not at present include cover for liabilities to passengers. This represents 10 per cent of all cars, 30 per cent of commercial vehicles, and almost all motor-cycles.

It is estimated that the increased premium income to insurance companies as a result of the Act will be between £20 million and £30 million, much of it from the 1,125,000 motor-cycles.

Yesterday Mr. Peyton noted that during discussion of Mr. Churchill's Bill it was stated that insurers would relate the additional premiums "as clearly as possible" to the additional risks involved. For experienced "good risk" drivers or owners of types of vehicles which rarely carried passengers, the increases should be modest.

The Act extends motor insurance law (essentially unchanged since 1930) to make third-party liability for "voluntary" passengers compulsorily insurable. Now, hitch-hikers, friends, and casual travellers in any vehicle are technically covered against bodily injury. The premiums involved will probably range from £2-£11 for mopeds and motor-cycles to £20-£40 a year for sports cars.

As noted in Motoring Guardian when Mr. Churchill's Bill was first read in February, third party cover for passengers does not guarantee compensation any more than ordinary third party insurance which frequently involves claimants in long, difficult, and often unsuccessful wrangles.

It is expected that some individuals and groups will ask for concessions and exclusions. The suggestion has already been made of removing seats from cars and carrying notices saying: "No passengers to be carried in this vehicle."

Insurance bargain "fallacy," page 7

## TUC wants price freeze but no 'deal'

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The TUC's economic committee yesterday unanimously approved a policy document calling on the Government to boost the economy and stabilise prices, so making it possible for unions to accept a "more modest" level of money wage increases.

But Mr. Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, first insisted that several phrases should be rewritten to remove any suggestion that the TUC was prepared to accept a formal incomes policy. He labelled them "a hostage to fortune." As the offending words were not intended to herald a return to norms and criteria, they were dropped without much objection.

Mr. Jones reserved most of his ire for the detailed "leak" of the document which appeared in the Guardian on Tuesday. He wanted to go on record as saying that it had not been conducive to proper discussion of national economic difficulties, and he asked Mr. Vic Feather to raise the issue with the people concerned. Mr. Feather duly did so at a later press conference. Unhappily, this reporter was not present to receive the rebuke.

The episode is important only because it indicates just how jumpy the TUC is about the dreaded words "incomes policy" and "wage restraint." But the fact remains that the TUC document—to go to next month's NEDC meeting—on incomes policy—calls for a massive boost to the economy by the Government, and claims that this will enable unit costs to be reduced and prices stabilised.

In this context, the TUC envisages a lower rate of money wage settlements (as opposed to "real" increases) coupled with threshold clauses under which a major jump in the cost of living would lead automatically to a further rise in wages.

Mr. Feather resolutely refused to call this approach a "deal"—the memories of prices and incomes deals with the Wilson Government are too bitter for that. But he added that a real attempt should be made to secure an area of common understanding between the unions, the CBI, and the Government. At another point he commented: "We are bargainers." Mr. Feather believed that trade unionists wanted increases in real wages, not 12 per cent increases in order to stand still.

The TUC document calls for a reduction in purchase tax and all other forms of indirect taxation, cuts in workers' and employers' contributions to National Insurance, and higher rates of direct grant aid to local authorities in areas of high unemployment.

## Godard hurt in crash

FILM DIRECTOR Jean-Luc Godard, aged 40, was seriously injured yesterday when his motor-cycle crashed into a van in Paris.

## Pollution cost

OIL POLLUTION cost the Government and local councils about £531,000 during the past 12 months, Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, told the Commons yesterday.

## Deaths 'shock'

INFANT mortality rates among non-whites in South Africa are "shockingly high" and call for a full socio-medical inquiry, the South African Parliament was told yesterday. The death rate per 1,000 is 21.1 for whites and 136.2 for coloureds.

## TT death

A MOTOR CYCLIST was killed yesterday while competing in the Isle of Man 500cc production TT race. Mr. Brian Finch, aged 24, of Lancashire, crashed into an inn as he attempted to take a corner. Report, page 20

## Near miss

A WEST GERMAN submarine narrowly missed crashing into wrecks in the Channel early yesterday. It was warned off at the last minute by Trinity House guard ships firing rockets.

## Gibbon dies in 5in. box

Four gibbons arrived at Heathrow Airport—London crammed into 5in. high boxes. One was dead.

The RSPCA is to protest to the shippers about the incident, which Mr. Neville Whitaker, manager of the RSPCA hostel at the airport, described as "the worst case of packing received at the hostel since it was opened in 1953."

The gibbons were 15 inches high when seated. The boxes were 36 inches long and 18 inches wide. The animals were found packed two to a box, in transit from Bangkok to Italy.

The three survivors are recovering in the hostel. The RSPCA said: "Once they are rested and fit to move on they'll leave us in better shape. They are still suffering the effects of the journey. The RSPCA is very much opposed to this kind of transportation of live animals."

## Student in dog house

Father Rausis, prior of the Great St Bernard Monastery, in the Swiss Alps, said yesterday that an American law student, William Sheffield, who is suing the Pope over a Great St Bernard dog, had never paid the dog's full price.

He said that the deposit of £20 to £25 handed to the monastery by Mr. Sheffield was only a fifth of the dog's price and was used by the monks to feed the dog while awaiting receipt of the balance and the money to transport the dog to San Francisco.

Father Rausis said he had received notice of the suit from a California judge, but he did not accept the jurisdiction of the American court, since the deal took place in Switzerland.—Reuter.

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## A great all-rounder retires to the sun

By MALCOLM STUART

Learie Constantine is going home. The great cricket all-rounder who rose to become High Commissioner in London for Trinidad and Tobago, and a peer, is to give up public life to retire to Trinidad.

In recent years he has suffered badly from chest complaints and yesterday he announced: "My doctor says I cannot spend another winter here without it killing me."

His decision ends a story which started when he came to Britain to play for Nelson in the Lancashire League in 1929. He stayed on to become a barrister, a knight, a peer, a Governor of the BBC, a member of the Race Relations Board, and rector of St Andrew's University.

Lord Constantine (of Maraval in Trinidad and Tobago, and of Nelson in the County Palatine of Lancaster), will give up public life around the time of his 70th birthday. It is a reluctant move. He told the annual luncheon of the Press Association yesterday: "We are as happy here as people could have been anywhere. I have had tremendous advantages in this country which I could never have had in my own country. I believe I have tried to play the game and I believe I have not let you down."

A solicitor's clerk in Trinidad, Learie Constantine made his first trip to Britain in the 1928 West Indies test team. His brilliance led to an invitation to join Nelson as a professional, and he returned with his wife in 1929. Today he would be snapped up by a county team, but before the war counties only bent their birth rules for Indian princes. Learie Constantine played for Nelson for 10 years and was only seen by the wider cricket public during West Indian tours.

He always intended to read for the Bar, but when the war brought an end to his cricket career he became involved in public work, first as a billposting officer and then for five years as a welfare officer for the Ministry of Labour. This brought him the MBE. Finally in 1949 he was able to start as a student at the Middle Temple and qualified as a barrister at the age of 49.

He then decided to go home to practise law in Trinidad, but in fact became a politician, and was Minister of Works and Transport in Dr Eric Williams' first Cabinet. When he returned to London in 1962 it was as his country's High Commissioner. But those were the days of the first restrictions on Commonwealth immigration and Sir Learie, as he had become by then, clashed frequently with Mr Duncan Sandys. After only two years he resigned his post, but decided to stay in London.

He stayed to take on public appointments and to be created a life peer in the New Year Honours of 1969. He clearly feels he belongs more in England than in the West Indies, and it will plainly be a reluctant retirement to the sun.

Few immigrants to this country can have left such a mark in so many walks of life. Different generations will remember him for different feats but Widen will always list him among the small band of all-rounders to score 1,000 runs and take 100 wickets in a season. In the very next section he ranks as one of only nine cricketers—including W. G. Grace—to score 100 and take a hat-trick in the same first class match. Only two cricketers have done it since: Learie Constantine achieved the feat against Northamptonshire in 1928. . . .

Other speeches at the lunch, page 5

● RIGHT: Lord Constantine announcing his departure . . . "I have tried to play the game"





# OVERSEAS NEWS

## Kosygin expresses Soviet readiness to reduce troops

Moscow, June 9

Mr Kosygin said today that the Soviet Union is willing to reduce its armed forces in Europe if the NATO countries show a "sincere" position on bilateral withdrawals.

Addressing an election meeting in the Bolshoi Theatre, Mr Kosygin also accused the West

of "frustrating progress" on Soviet peace proposals. "We are not, of course, against a careful preparation and study of questions. But one must discriminate between when the matter concerns preparation and when efforts are made, under the guise of preparation, to frustrate the peace proposals. We shall continue to expose the

manoeuvres of those who only talk of peace but who act in quite the opposite direction," he said.

He went on: "The Soviet Union has displayed a new, important initiative — suggesting the start of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces in Europe. We are ready for such reduction if, in fact, the NATO countries display a sincere position."

Mr Kosygin said the proposal, made by the Communist Party General Secretary during a speech in Soviet Georgia last month, was the beginning of a new stage in the countries of Europe. "However, we cannot forget that in Europe and outside it there exist forces that are hostile to everything that facilitates peace."

Relations with the United States could not be called satisfactory, he said. "In principle we desire better relations with the United States. At the same time, we cannot draw a line between bilateral relations and the aggressive policies of the imperialist circles in the United States. The barbarous actions in Indo-China, contempt for other peoples, and violation of their rights."

Initiative

Mr Kosygin left little doubt about the Kremlin's position on mutual arms reduction in Europe. His full comment was: "The Soviet Union displayed a new, important initiative in the interests of ensuring European security, having suggested a start in negotiations on the question of reducing armaments of forces in Central Europe. We are ready for such reductions if, certainly, the NATO countries indeed display a sincere position or the solution of this task which is so important for peace."

Of the Middle East situation, Mr Kosygin said that because of the guilt of Israeli troops, it was impossible to find a solution to the problem. He said there was no other way to bring about a peaceful solution than the 1967 Security Council resolution demanding Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

Soviet relations with Washington "must be affected by US support for the Israelis and by Washington's opposition to the relaxation of tension." — UPL

## Negro defeated in Minneapolis

Mr Charles Stenwig is to be Mayor of Minneapolis after a second round after defeating Mr Harry Davis, the first Negro seriously considered as mayoral candidate, by 81,200 votes to 31,148.

On the same night this week, two cafes, one at La Courneuve, on the outskirts of Paris, the other at Saint-Etienne, were damaged by explosives. A few days earlier, an arson attempt at a bakery at Scheuvelles-Blagis, was discovered before the fire could become established. The common factor is that the proprietors of all three establishments had fired at adolescents whom they considered to present a threat. Two of the young men were killed, the third seriously injured.

At the weekend, the normal Saturday night rowdiness in the Latin Quarter developed suddenly into a methodic stoning and smashing of shop windows. Repeated calls for police met with no response.

According to witnesses, it was between an hour and a half and two hours before they arrived, by which time several shops and cafes had been sacked and looting was in full swing.

Now the police, whose morale is dangerously low, are being suspected by a large section of the public of having practised "go slow," while the Maoist minority accuses them of having themselves staged the incident.

## French law—and disorder

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, June 9

Today M. Marcelin further discussed recent incidents involving foreigners, and M. Pompidou intervened to stress the duty of the public authorities, "and especially of the police," to give the same protection to foreigners as to French citizens. In this connection "foreigners" may be read as Algerians, and, perhaps to a lesser extent, Negroes, both of whom from time to time complain of discrimination.

Whether these declarations of good intent will suffice to calm public opinion seems doubtful. The UDR majority group in the National Assembly has informed the Prime Minister of its impatience and concern of the situation.

The Independent Republicans, who keep their identity within the majority, have issued a communique asking the Government to take "the firmest measures" in face of a growing wave of disorder and anarchy, as well as bloody confrontations and assaults. The communique notes that authoritarian regimes are born of disorder, and that civil discipline is the guarantee of individual liberty and collective legality.

Finally, the Party Bureau invites the Government "to eliminate from the machinery of the State and the public services the elements to be found in them whose sole object is, precisely, the subversion of the state."

At Grenoble, recent disturbances at the university have included a raid by a commando of South Vietnamese students and others, in which two students suffered bullet wounds and one was killed. A Vietnamese student was afterwards kidnapped (a Left-wing militant has been arrested concerning this on the same night, a girl was detained on campus by what the M. Dubedout describes as "odious individuals," who handled her).

M. Dubedout refused use of the municipal hall for a "people's trial" in which the largely organisation Secours R staging after conduct on inquiry into the on the campus, but allowed them to have a room. In a public trial he has described the of Grenoble, in face of and many other examples of delinquency and crime town, as being bitter inability of the authorities to make right and prevail.

The police, says Dubedout, turned away their urban duties in the districts, and no longer make the calls or all preventive becomes impossible.

## Chile murder a sign of tension

By JOE BERESFORD

For the second time in nine months, the Chilean capital of Santiago finds itself under a state of emergency. The killing on Tuesday of Eduardo Perez Zujovic, who was Vice-President and Minister of Interior in the last Administration, has brought into the open again the strong underlying tension which was first exposed last October.

Then, in a desperate attempt to prevent the Socialist, Salvador Allende, from becoming President, General Rene Schneider, the army chief, was assassinated in a kidnapping attempt that misfired.

Whereas the assassination of Schneider appeared to have some motive in that as the head of the army he was a strong believer in the constitutional process and was an obstacle to those who wanted to stage a coup d'etat, that of Perez Zujovic appears senseless in present political terms.

It could have been understood if it had taken place in March, 1969, when he held office as Minister of Interior in the Frei Administration. At that time he authorised the removal by force of peasants who had illegally occupied land around Puerto Montt. In the attempt to remove them, 10 peasants, including several children, were killed by the police.

Apart from making a considerable number of enemies for Perez Zujovic, the incident seriously affected the Government, for it resulted in a split of Christian Democrats grouping from the party to form the Popular United Action Movement, which now is a member of the Frei Government. Equally, the attempt could well have made sense if it had taken place at any stage in the 14 weeks that followed the elections and preceded Allende taking office. Perez Zujovic, a close friend of the former President Frei, led the Right of the Christian Democrat Party in

opposition to Allende's victory. But since Allende assumed office in November, Perez Zujovic has concentrated on running his construction firm. He still took part in politics but, being neither a deputy nor a senator, he was unable to play an active role except at party level. It seems that he was chosen as the victim of the second assassination for no other reason than that as a well-known figure, his murder would create a sensation.

There is little doubt that in recent weeks both the extreme Right and extreme Left have become disturbed at the pace of Allende's Government. The Right appears to have just woken up to the fact that a great deal has been accomplished by Allende in his first six months without him once violating the laws of the land. The standby argument of so many Chilean Governments that unless Congress approves the executive has but little power to act, has been effectively destroyed by Allende.

Although the coalition of six parties that he leads is in the minority in Congress, Allende has carried out the nationalisation of the country's coal, steel and iron industries, 85 per cent of private bank shares have been bought by the State; more large estates have been taken over than in the six years of Frei's Government; and textiles and copper are about to be nationalised. Yet only copper nationalisation has had to be subject to Congress's scrutiny.

A new and extreme Left wing group, the People's Organised Vanguard, is alleged to have claimed responsibility for the killing. But for the moment the identity of the assassins remains unknown. If they are found, however, they are likely to face the death penalty. On Tuesday at the same time as he introduced the State emergency and the curfew, President Allende sent an emergency Bill to Congress introducing capital punishment for political crimes.

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## Refugees find few takers

From Simon Winchester

Attempts by the Indian and West Bengal Governments to move large numbers of the refugees away from the overcrowded Ganges delta to other parts of India are getting off to a slow start. Today only two refugee trains, each carrying about 300 families, set off from camps at Bangon and Hasnabad, on the East Pakistan border, for a temporary relief centre in the neighbouring state of Orissa.

Since the beginning of the month, according to Bengal officials, only 8,000 refugees have been moved out of Bengal. During this time more have been pouring in at an estimated rate of 50,000 a day, a figure which makes the attempts to disperse this steadily growing mass of people seem more than futile.

The latest official estimate puts the number of ex-patriate East Pakistanis in West Bengal at 4,218,364. So far, in spite of Mrs Gandhi's promises to persuade other State Governments, only Orissa has agreed to take a specified number of refugees—about 50,000. Other states near by, such as Bihar, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra, will give no more than a declaration of their intention to take refugees off the hands of the West Bengal Government, and no plans for shipping refugees westwards can be drawn up.

Early next week the West Bengal rehabilitation commissioner, Mr B. B. Mandal, is to travel to Delhi in an attempt to make final arrangements for dispersing the bulk of the refugees. Early indications, however, suggest that whatever can be organised through the vast and complex and shabby civil services involved will be too small to be of any significant help.

Mr Mandal said yesterday that only seven refugee trains had managed to complete the 300-mile trip to 16-hour journeys from the Orissa border to Raipur, in Orissa, because of the disruption of the already grossly congested Bengal rail network. Probably no more than 2,000 refugees could be shipped out by train. Even if the neighbouring States announced their intention to help to spread the load.

Another official estimated that West Bengal could only support about a million refugees on a semi-permanent basis. Already that number had been exceeded by a factor of four.



Men from the Trucial Oman Scouts are practising at Hythe, Kent, for the Army Shooting Championships to be held at Bisley next month. Lt-Col. Tony Teague, their commanding officer is with them in Britain as they prepare to enter the championships for the first time in 21 years. Of the 17-strong team, 15 have never previously left Arabia

## Lockheed short of 'vital' TriStar orders

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, June 9

The Deputy Defence Secretary, Mr Packard, said today that Lockheed's future commercial viability, even if given a Federal loan guarantee, depended on its ability to get enough orders for its TriStar Airbus.

He told the Senate Banking Committee, which is considering the administration's request for a loan guarantee of \$250 million, that Lockheed needed at least 300 TriStar sales to recover its investment in the aircraft. This estimate is nearly a third more than that submitted yesterday which put the break-even point at 195 to 200 planes.

There was no immediate explanation of the discrepancy but Lockheed apparently chose not to include more than \$30 million in administrative costs in its estimate. At present Lockheed has only 103 firm orders for the TriStar plus 75 purchase options which the airlines may or may not exercise.

A meeting will be held by Air Canada's board tomorrow which is expected to decide whether to confirm 10 firm orders and nine options for the Airbus.

Mr Packard, who was expected by advocates of the loan guarantee to be a strong witness, was surprisingly cool in the administration's rescue plan. He told the committee today that he believed on balance that it was justified but he personally would be opposed if it were to form a precedent for future Federal rescues of big companies in trouble.

He said there were already too many companies in the aerospace business but there would be few serious competitive problems for the Pentagon if Lockheed were to collapse. But there would be severe short-term unemployment problems in California, an area already hard hit by aerospace lay-offs.

Senator Proxmire, a leading opponent of the Administration's plan, said today that he wanted a representative of the British Government to testify later before the committee. Senator Sparkman, of Alabama, the committee's chairman, has so far resisted this request for fear of possibly infringing diplomatic immunity.

If no such witness is forthcoming an aide to Senator Proxmire said that a list of questions would be prepared for submission to the British Government. The Wisconsin Democrat is anxious to learn what assurances can be given by the Nixon Administration to the British Government and what is the nature of the guarantee Britain has insisted it must have as a condition for continued government funding of the RB31.

David Fairhall adds: Lockheed is beginning to build the production line for its Rolls-Royce powered TriStar on the assumption that the Congressional guarantee required to finance it will eventually be forthcoming. The company has recalled 200 of the men laid off earlier this year.

## S. Africa shopping spree?

By PATRICK KEATI

It now turns out that South African Ministers have been passing London in less than a The most important of them is the Defence Minister Botha. The British Government has reassured the position further arms supplies to Africa, so that this could be the precursors for ships or aircraft.

It is now known that Botha is accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces but a third Minister, Dr C. Mulder (Information), will his talks in London on Monday.

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The Trade Minister, Lourens Muller, has been in London for three days, cing a meeting of South African Ambassadors accredited Common Market countries left London last night. Third Minister, Dr C. Mulder (Information), will his talks in London on Monday.

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## Swiss freed by ransom

Alfred Kuser, the 62-year-old Swiss businessman kidnapped in La Paz, on Monday, was freed about 24 hours after the Volcan Steel Mill which Kuser is technical director, paid an undisclosed ransom. A group of four armed men attacked Kuser, he prepared to drive into garage, then beat off his two guards, tried to help and drove off with him in car. — UPL

Nothing to say

Yesterday's joint session the Westminster was shortest on record — about seconds. The agenda consisted three requests for pardon, the Assembly voted, with discussion, in favour of remissions prepared by pardons commission.

## TELEVISION

POLITICIANS opposed to the idea are muttering darkly that television is biased towards Europe. They would. But judge for yourself, as tonight and tomorrow bring the first pair of six on "The Six and Britain." Objectivity is promised (BBC2, 8.0). David Mercer's dictatorial fable gets a "Play for Today" repeat ("The Cellar and the Almond Tree," BBC1, 9.20). Celia Johnson leading. Late, Flaherty's "Man of Aran" ("World Cinema," BBC2, 10.35).

BBC-1

9.38-11.38 a.m. Schools: 9.38 Merry-go-round; 10.0 Science Session; 10.25-10.45 Maths Workshop; 11.0 Watch 11.18 Maths Workshop.

1.0 p.m. Eldest of Genedlaethol Urd Gobaith Cymru. Abertawe.

1.30 Watch with Mother.

1.45 News.

2.25-2.35 Schools: Changing Britain.

4.0 Play School.

4.0 Jackanory.

4.55 Blue Peter.

20 Crystal Tipps and Alistair.

25 Wacky Races.

4.45 Hector's House.

5.0 News.

6.0 Nationwide: London.

6.45 The Doctors.

7.5 Top of the Pops.

8.0 All Gas and Gaiters.

8.10 Z Cars.

9.0 News.

9.20 Play for Today: "The Cellar and the Almond Tree," by David Mercer, with Celia

8.0 The Six and Britain: Let Europe Arise.

9.0 Gardeners' World: Percy Throver.

9.20 Show of the Week: Nana Mouskouri.

10.35 News.

10.10 Disco 2.

10.25 World Cinema: Robert Flaherty's "Man of Aran."

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

11.0-1.0 p.m. Schools: 11.0 Rules, Rules, Rules; 11.15 Primary French; 11.30 It's Fun to Read; 11.40-12.0 Our Neighbours; 1.40 Picture Box; 2.0 Karl und Christa; 2.25 Primary French; 2.40 Le Butin de Colombbert.

4.00 Origami.

3.55 Tea Break: Allan Hargreaves, Renny Lister.

4.25 Peyton Place.

4.55 Ant. Ant.

5.00 News.

6.00 Today: Eamonn Andrews.

6.25 Crossroads.

7.0 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width.

7.30 Thursday Film: "The Secret Partner," with Stewart Granger, Haya Harareet.

9.0 Queenie's Castle.

9.30 This Week.

10.0 News.

10.30 Cinema.

11.0 Willis Tennis Championships.

12.0 What the Papers Say.

12.15 a.m. Centuries of Song: Frank Patterson.

BBC-2

11.0-11.21 a.m. Play School: Ideas Day.

6.35 p.m. Computers in Business: Computer People.

7.5 Open University: Mathematics 20.

WEST & WALES (HTV)

11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships.

4.0 Tomorrow's Horoscope: 4.11 Moment of Truth; 4.40 Once Upon a Time; 4.55 Flintstones.

5.15 News.

5.30 Report West: 6.15 Report Wales.

6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 Film: Funny Face, with Audrey Hepburn; 7.15 News; 7.30 Today's Papers; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 7.50 Regional News; 8.0 News; Today; 8.40 Today's Papers; 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament; 8.50 News; 9.30 School Religious Service; 9.55 For Schools: Movement and Music; 10.15 Service; 10.30 Schools; Christian Focus; 10.50 Laugh Till It Hurts; 11.0 Time and Tune; 11.20 Pilgrimage; 11.40 Calculus; 12 noon You and Yours; Your Health and Welfare; 12.25 p.m. Many a Slip; 12.35 Weather; 1.00 Watch at One; 1.30 Archers; 1.45 Listen with Mother; 2.0 Schools Living Language; 2.20 Poetry Corner; 2.30 Purely Personal; 3.0 Afternoon Theatre: "Man in Question"; 3.45 Mass; 4.00 Story Time; 4.15 Bridge of Laurence; 4.25 P.M. 5.15 Regional News; 6.0 News; 6.15 Dr. Finlay's Casebook; 6.45 Archers; 7.0 News Desk; 7.30 Ant. Answers; 8.0 Something in Common; 8.45 Carmel's Transformation; 9.20 News World; 9.30 Weather; 10.0 News Tonight; 10.45 Today in Parliament; 11.0 News at Bedtime; 11.15 News; 11.30 Market Trends; 11.35 Close.

HTV WEST (As Above Except)

West: 6.15-6.30 Sport West; 10.30-11.0 A Quiet Place.

HTV WALES (As Above Except)

Dibyn-Dobyn: 6.15-6.30 Y Ddod.

HTV CYMRU/WALES—5.15-5.30 p.m. Dibyn-Dobyn: 6.15-6.30 Y Ddod.

WENTWARD—11.0 a.m.-3.0 p.m. Schools: 3.0 Willis Tennis Championships; 3.25 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 4.0 Origami; 4.10 Gog; 4.20 Short Story; 4.30 H.R. Putnam; 4.45 Magpie; 4.55 News; 5.00 Today; 5.15 Crossroads; 5.30 News; 5.45 News; 6.00 Today; 6.25 Crossroads; 7.0 News; 7.30 Today; 7.45 Magpie; 7.55 News; 8.00 Today; 8.15 Crossroads; 8.30 News; 8.45 News; 9.00 Today; 9.15 Crossroads; 9.30 News; 9.45 News; 10.00 Today; 10.15 Crossroads; 10.30 News; 10.45 News; 11.00 Today; 11.15 Crossroads; 11.30 News; 11.45 News; 12.00 Today; 12.15 Crossroads; 12.30 News; 12.45 News; 1.00 Today; 1.15 Crossroads; 1.30 News; 1.45 News; 2.00 Today; 2.15 Crossroads; 2.30 News; 2.45 News; 3.00 Today; 3.15 Crossroads; 3.30 News; 3.45 News; 4.00 Today; 4.15 Crossroads; 4.30 News; 4.45 News; 5.00 Today; 5.15 Crossroads; 5.30 News; 5.45 News; 6.00 Today; 6.15 Crossroads; 6.30 News; 6.45 News; 7.00 Today; 7.15 Crossroads; 7.30 News; 7.45 News; 8.00 Today; 8.15 Crossroads; 8.30 News; 8.45 News; 9.00 Today; 9.15 Crossroads; 9.30 News; 9.45 News; 10.00 Today; 10.15 Crossroads; 10.30 News; 10.45 News; 11.00 Today; 11.15 Crossroads; 11.30 News; 11.45 News; 12.00 Today; 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# Charter airlines in joint lobby

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

Representatives of all the big American and European charter airlines are meeting in Strasbourg tomorrow to coordinate their campaign to eliminate governmental restrictions on cheap group travel—particularly the widely abused regulations which specify that their passengers must have some "affinity" with one another.

For example the British rules stipulate that to charter an airline, a group must have been formed for some other purpose—anything from growing dahlias to practising judo—and members who travel must have joined at least six months beforehand.

The meeting is being organised by the American National Air Carriers Association. The British airlines Caledonian, BUA, Donaldson, Britannia, Lloyd International and Dan-Air have been invited.

The president of Universal Airlines, Mr. Charles H. Hickey, who was in London yesterday on his way to the conference, said that if the proposed relaxation of the US Civil Aeronautics Board rules was blocked by the scheduled carriers, his airline would carry on the fight in Congress.

It was essential to get away from "this crazy affinity business" which, in his view, protected the commercial status quo rather than the interests of the consumer. Universal has not received US Government approval to take over American Flyers Airline and will therefore be moving into the European charter market.

The argument about charter rules and group fares has come to a head this year largely because of excess airline capacity, which is in turn due mainly to the introduction of the Jumbo jets on the North Atlantic.

The charter operators are, of course, in it for whatever they can get in the way of additional passenger traffic. Government controls over them were introduced—at least in the British case—primarily to prevent a scheduled traffic that would make the provision of regular services uneconomic.

**New traffic**  
The charter operators claim that such fears are greatly exaggerated, since while admittedly attracting passengers away from scheduled services, they also generate new traffic. Mr. Hickey believes that the American CAB is beginning to accept this argument and the proposed new charter rules certainly seem to confirm this.

As for the British Department of Trade and Industry, which has also been reviewing its policy, it seems at least to accept that something drastic must be done to fill all those empty seats on the North Atlantic; and in this it has the support of major scheduled carriers such as BOAC, Pan American, and TWA.

There are two questions to be resolved: what sort of balance between scheduled and charter operations should the Government try to strike by means of its regulations, and will the smaller scheduled airlines all of whom have equal voting power in the International Air Transport Association—accept the various promotional fares that are to be discussed at the conference in Montreal later this month?

Meanwhile BOAC has made it clear that it intends to be covered either way. Unless it can get approval for the extension of something like its Early Bird fare—offering a large discount to passengers who book one month in advance and risk losing all in part of the money if the charter market goes wrong through a company or the IATA.

NO evidence was available in Israel today that there has been any progress towards a partial peace settlement leading to the reopening of the Suez Canal. Apart from President Sadat's public speeches, which are regarded here as unimposing in the extreme, no official Egyptian reply to the detailed suggestions made by Israel has been received here.

The proposals, which Mrs. Meir today defined as "clarifications of principles," were handed to Mr. Rogers, the United States Secretary of State, during his visit here last month.

Officials today admitted to having heard "rumours" that an Egyptian reply had been handed to Mr. Rogers this week in Paris, and that this contained "marginal modifications of the Egyptian position."

According to the "rumours," Cairo had dropped its insistence on a first-stage withdrawal must be accompanied by a timetable for total withdrawal from Sinai. But the demand for an Israeli commitment to complete withdrawal remains, and so does the insistence that Egyptian troops should be allowed to cross the canal.

If ever there was a chance that Israel might modify her absolute rejection of both these conditions, the Soviet-Egyptian relationship appears to have killed it. Mrs. Meir declared today that after the treaty "Egypt can no longer consider herself as nonaligned, and she has declined to the status of a long-term satellite for the sake of short-term benefits."

Speaking in Parliament, Mrs. Meir restated all Israel's basic conditions for pulling back from the canal: that the arrangements should be "special and separate"—not linked to the Jarring talks, to the Security Council resolution, or to the Big Four talks; that Egypt must "clear and operate the canal for the benefit of all" including Israeli ships and cargoes; there must be effective and agreed inspection procedures; and "Means of deterrent against violations

of the agreement"; and no Egyptian "or other forces can cross the canal."

The Israeli proposal contained no geographical details about the extent of withdrawal. Mrs. Meir today denied reports that General Dayan had suggested 35 kilometres, or any other distance, in his recent conversations here with Mr. Sisco, the US Assistant Secretary of State. Mrs. Meir argued today that the Soviet Union had "gained control of Egypt's policy" under Article 7 of the treaty consti-

tuted "an Egyptian commitment to the strategic presence of the Soviet Union, and a Soviet military commitment towards Egypt, which was not publicly spelled out for obvious reasons."

In Article 8, the Soviet Union "undertakes to achieve offensive power by training the armed forces and preparing them to wield the weapons supplied to them." This meant, over and above the terms of the

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## Mrs Meir seeks US arms

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, June 9

Israel's demand for the rectification of the balance that has been upset.

Mrs Meir added: "Even before the Soviet-Egyptian treaty was signed, Russia provided Egypt by air with modern and up-to-date types of missiles, aircraft, and other weapons."

"After the agreement was signed, the violation of the balance was aggravated even more, both by the creation of new and binding contractual frameworks and by Soviet mili-

tary aid, particularly in the air, will be met without delay." She looked forward to the "meeting of

the Russians agreed to accelerate the rearmament of Egypt, and possibly even to supply modern and sophisticated weapons."

Mrs Meir's message was directed more at the United States than at Egypt or Russia. She urged that as a result of the treaty, outstanding Israeli requests for military aid, from time to time, fear, will have to continue to take—firm measures."

In a Finnish radio interview before addressing the IPI assembly, Mr. Lee said Amnesty International was not welcome to inquire about political prisoners in Singapore, but he would not object to inquiries from the International Red Cross. He added that it was not clear where Amnesty was obtaining money to finance its activities in Singapore.

But everybody knows the International Red Cross, and I would have no objections if I want to look at the situation of

these people (political detainees), he declared. Mr. Lee said there were about sixty political prisoners in his country of whom about a half-dozen were "hard core."

Robert Reece adds from Kuala Lumpur: "A New York Times" correspondent, Anthony Polsky, entered Malaysia today after receiving notice from the Singapore Government that his professional visit pass was not being renewed.

Referring to the Singapore Government's charge that he had "colluded" with Amnesty International to prepare a list of political prisoners in the republic, Mr. Polsky insisted that his relationship with Amnesty was purely professional, and that at the time of his meeting with its Secretary General, Mr. Martin Ennals, he was preparing an article which later appeared in the "New York Times."

Mr. Polsky added that articles in the "New York Times" and the "Sydney Bulletin" had been written in good faith.

into established, newspapers, not to make money but to make political gains by shaping opinions and attitudes.

"My colleagues and I feel we have the responsibility to neutralise their intentions. In such a situation freedom of the press, freedom of the news media, must be subordinated to the overriding needs of the integrity of Singapore, and to the primacy of purpose of an elected Government."

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## Senate vote for 2-year call-up limit

Washington, June 9

The Senate voted 67 to 11 today to limit draft calls to 270,000 over the next two years. The limitation, which would take effect starting July 1 and 140,000 in the subsequent year—was approved as an amendment to a pending bill to extend the basic draft law for two more years. A final vote on the bill itself has not been set.

The Senate action represented the first time since President Nixon's authority to conscript men. It was proposed in a move by Senator John Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and manager of the Draft Bill. Senator Stennis also agreed to the removal of an escape clause to permit the President to exceed the ceiling in a national emergency.

Pentagon observers said that, barring an emergency, there would be little or no difficulty in staying within the 270,000-man limit. In 1970, a total of 163,500 men were called up. Some officials have indicated that this year's figures may be as high as 180,000.

**Restraint for freed writer**  
Writer Andrei Sinyavsky, who was released from prison this week, will not be allowed to live in Moscow. Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel were sentenced to prison camp in 1966 for writings which authorities said were "anti-Soviet slanders." Daniel was freed in September, 1970, and lives in the town of Kaluga. He was also banned from living in Moscow.

UPL

## New space suit on view

Moscow, June 9

The three Russian cosmonauts aboard the Salyut laboratory fired it into a higher orbit today and donned "penguin" exercise suits designed to attack the prolonged weightlessness of manned spaceflight.

Soyuz 11 commander Georgi Dobrovolsky and engineers Vladimir Volkov and Viktor Patsayev drove the 25-ton craft into a higher orbit for the second consecutive day. Dobrovolsky then demonstrated the elastic exercise suits during a live telecast to earth. He somersaulted slowly and did bicycle-riding leg exercises.

"The new suit is used to keep the muscular system in normal condition," Tass said. "It helps prevent muscular deterioration, which is possible in conditions of weightlessness."

Soyuz 9 cosmonauts, who last year set an 18-day spaceflight endurance record, complained upon landing of weakness, weight loss, and high pulse rates. Space sources said it took weeks for them to regain normal strength and energy. A Soviet science commentator said that it was hoped that with the help of this new suit, the cosmonauts would be able to work after return to earth.

Later today the cosmonauts closed down their Soyuz 11 spaceship. The move indicated that the men were settling in for a long stay aboard the Soyuz-Salyut complex.

The cosmonauts conserved the systems of Soyuz 11 and docked into the nose opening of Salyut, Tass said. This meant that the crew put the ship in a standby position to conserve its power while it waits to take them back to earth.

The men have moved into the rooms of the cosmic laboratory, where, according to Tass, the standard of comfort is high: "There are vacuum cleaners, water heaters, devices for warming food, refrigerators—in other words it is a modern living hotel where even a library of the cosmonauts' favourite books is maintained."

UPL

## Helsinki critics hear Lee defend his press policy

Helsinki, June 9

The Singapore Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, vigorously defended his Government's policy towards the republic's press under close questioning from sometimes hostile delegates at the International Press Institute (IPI) general assembly here today.

He told the assembly that any Singapore Government failing to take the measures which he had taken would be failing in its duty.

Mr. Lee was referring to the recent closure of two English-language daily newspapers, the "Singapore Herald" and the "Singapore Free Press," and the detention of four employees of "Nanyang Siang Pau," a Chinese-language daily.

He repeatedly stressed in a prepared statement and in answers to questions that the Singapore situation was potentially explosive and that his Government could not allow any press organ to exploit it.

From time to time, he said, "foreign agencies" used local proxies to set up new, or buy

answers to these ten questions: 1. Is the content of the press free from government control? 2. Do they provide regular access to allow individuals and groups to express minority views? 3. Do they sustain and reflect the rich and diverse inheritance that each community they serve draws from its past? 4. Is their coverage international in the sense that uncensored material from other countries is regularly made available to their audiences? 5. Do they include serious and sustained education as part of their output? 6. Do they inform their communities about the future in time to allow public opinion to understand and influence decisions before they are reached? 7. Is the majority of their revenue drawn from the service they provide or does it come from advertising? 8. Do they operate any system of workers' self-management or industrial

democracy? 9. Do those who work in them maintain any code of professional conduct? 10. Is there any independent body to whom they are accountable and which can investigate complaints made against them?

Mr. Lee commented: "An ideal system would yield positive answers to them all. There is as yet no country in the world which can answer 'yes' to all of them."

From Robert Reece  
Kuala Lumpur, June 9  
Malaysia's largest Opposition group, the Democratic Action Party, may be two seats down when the national Parliament meets again on July 5.

Mr. Fan Yew Teng, MP for Kampar in Perak, was deprived of his seat after he had been found guilty under the newly amended Section 107A of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Fan had published a speech by another DAP official which was found to be seditious. The speech claimed that the effect of the Government's new economic policy was further to segregate the races.

## Ten tests of integrity for mass media

By our Political Correspondent

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Arnoldo Mondadori, who was for many years the most important publisher in Italy, has died at his home in Verona. He was 81.

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Between 1919 and 1931, Mondadori founded "Le Graze," a series of novels. In the latter year he founded in Verona his printing plant which grew to be one of the biggest and most modern in Italy.

## Power balance upset—envoy

Washington, June 9

MR Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's Ambassador today discussed with the State Department his country's request for more American arms to maintain the balance of power in the Middle East.

After an hour's meeting with Mr. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Mr. Rabin said he believed that as a result of the new Soviet-Egyptian pact President Sadat was not as free as before. He was much more dependent on the will of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rabin hinted that Israel did not want the Russians to play any rôle in an interim accord, saying: "One of Israel's conditions is that an interim agreement be done through the good offices of the US Government."

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be sent to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be sent to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London W.C.1.

## BIRTHS

RIEZE—On June 8, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, to CHARLOTTE (née Gilman) and RICHARD (née Gilman), a daughter, Anna Marie. Birth date and time of birth to be announced later.

## MARRIAGE

OTT—MALLINDER—The marriage took place on June 8, 1971, at St. Mary's Church, Manchester, of OTT, John, and MALLINDER, Margaret. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. MALLINDER of Bolton, and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. MALLINDER of Bolton.

## DEATHS

EATON—On June 9, 19



# Japan to take back nuclear site from US

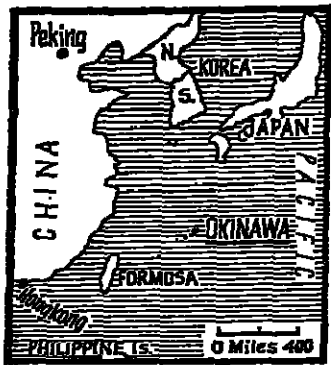
Paris, June 9

The United States and Japan today approved a treaty under which Japan will resume control over Okinawa, which United States troops seized in 1945 and turned into America's largest nuclear base in the Pacific. Secretary of State Mr Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Ichi Aichi told newsmen after a three hour US Embassy meeting that they have completed the final draft of the pact and will sign it simultaneously on June 17, in Washington and Tokyo.

Under the eight-point treaty the US will remove its nuclear arsenal and most military goods from the 30 bases it has built on the island by the time Japan takes over. Under an agreement reached by Mr Rogers and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in June, 1969, Japanese sovereignty over Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu archipelago is to be re-established in 1972.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States was already building a new Pacific nuclear base on the Marshall Islands. Located halfway between the southern tip of Kyushu and Taiwan, Okinawa has been the main US nuclear armory in the China Sea for years. The US Air Force based some of its B52 giant bombers there after the seizure of the spy ship Pueblo by the North Koreans in 1969.

But while being of great strategic value for the US Far Eastern Command, the island has been on occasion a source of recurrent friction between Washington and Tokyo. Though the work on US bases was one of its most lucrative earnings, the



local population, numbering about eight hundred thousand, was often involved in incidents with the US forces. In Japan itself a strong campaign was being waged for the recovery of the island.

Not all of the bases will be handed over to the Japanese when the final date for the take-over is set. Some US bases will remain on the island, but it will no longer be a nuclear base. The Treaty also allows the US Government to operate American broadcasts from Okinawa for five years before a new arrangement is negotiated.

The pact calls for the payment of a substantial Japanese compensation for the transfer of the military equipment. The cost will probably amount to \$320 millions.—UPI

## A spiritual revival behind the Curtain

From DAN MORGAN: Belgrade, June 9

Late last year, Karel Hruza, a tough, hardline Communist sometimes described as Czechoslovakia's "Black Pope" by his enemies in the Roman Catholic church, made a striking admission.

"In our country, religion has an impact on 80 per cent of the population, in certain areas of thought on a still greater number," wrote the head of the Czech Office for Church Affairs in the Soviet Publication "Znanie."

The article was not published in Czechoslovakia. In addition to the expected attacks on Church "dilettanti" for exploiting the "anti-socialist" wave of 1968, and a virulent barrage against the Vatican as the "organiser of politico-military blocks," it carried other admissions about the deep roots of religious interest.

Between 1966 and 1969, for instance, the combined circulation of Czech and Slovak church papers surged from 73,000 to 295,000 before declining again under Government pressure.

In effect, Hruza, who has been leading Prague's negotiations with the Vatican, was conceding that 22 years of almost unbroken anti-church policies had failed miserably to snuff out religious expression.

In fact, there is evidence of a spiritual revival of sorts in Eastern Europe, if not of interest in church-going and more organised forms of expression.

In Russia the works of Berdyaev, Frank, and Bulgakov, Marxists who underwent religious conversions before the revolution, are read, and there is a lively "underground" in religious works, according to church sources.

One priest who has travelled widely in the Soviet Union said that "Marxism no longer meets all the needs of young people. They are looking for some spiritual outlet outside of it. The question is whether one can distinguish between the social and economic aspects of Marxism while disregarding its atheism."

There is also ample overt evidence of religion's continued hold on the populations living under communism. On any Sunday, cathedrals in Zagreb, Prague, and Warsaw are filled. Many of these present-day non-believers who say that they enjoy the pageantry, colour, music, and magnificence of the service. Every Sunday the village roads of Poland are clogged with country folk making their way

to churches sometimes 20 miles or more away. Although the Orthodox Church in Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Southern Yugoslavia lacks external support and has therefore proved more submissive to government pressures, it too has managed to survive.

Even in areas that are predominantly Roman Catholic in Croatia, Serbian Orthodox churches (many of them demolished by Fascist Ustashi squads during the Second World War) are being rebuilt, partly with money raised by notices in Serbian newspapers printed in the United States and elsewhere.

Communists themselves have not been immune to the traditional pull of the Church. During the Baltic Sea Week festivities in Rostock, for instance, a top Communist slipped away to visit a newly restored church. Some Polish Communists are said to attend Mass in towns far from their districts. In Yugoslavia, Communists have shown up for funerals of bishops.

The party leaders of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia all come from Catholic backgrounds, and the mother of Polish leader, Edward Giersek, is a churchgoer.

**In prison**  
According to Church sources, several Czech priests are in gaol for alleged political involvement after the 1968 Soviet invasion. Religious training of women has ceased, and since 1960 13 diocesan seminaries for men have been abolished, leaving only two seminaries in Prague and Bratislava which are under direct control of the Senate.

Polish Catholics, encouraged by signs of a genuine governmental effort at coexistence, have complained for years of various harassments, including official prying into the names of persons receiving catechismal instruction (religious education is no longer permitted in schools), job discrimination, and bans on wearing crucifixes at work.

Nevertheless, Poland, East Germany, and Bulgaria have advanced money for the renovation of some church structures with artistic value, and nowhere has there been the fanatical attempt to eradicate religion such as that which took place in Albania. The sensitivity of the regimes in attacking the religious problem may stem from a realisation that repressive policies have made more believers than atheists. — "Washington Post."

## Kidnap gang sought

Palermo, June 9

Hundreds of police manned road blocks around Palermo and combed the city's slums today in a hunt for a gang which kidnapped Giuseppe Vassallo, the 26-year-old son of a millionaire builder and reputed Mafia leader.

Vassallo's father, Francesco Vassallo, aged 61, is called "The Untouchable" by Sicilians. He is listed by the authorities as one of the richest men in Palermo and by police as one of the most

powerful members of the underworld. Giuseppe Vassallo was forced into a car yesterday as he left a Palermo nightclub. The car was later found burned and abandoned.

Within minutes of the kidnapping, police set up road blocks and began a wide-spread search. A spokesman said today that no trace of the men has been found. Police sources said they feared the kidnapping could touch off gangland reprisals. — UPI

MR XUAN THUY, chief North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris peace talks said yesterday that the prisoner-of-war issue, properly coupled with a total United States withdrawal, could be settled while the Thieu-Ky regime is still in power in Saigon.

But he indicated that Hanoi will not agree if the US intends to continue to arm and support the South Vietnamese forces.

The points emerged during an interview here with Mr Thuy. The questions and Mr Thuy's answers included:

**Question** — You have said that the US should fix a "reasonable" date for complete and unconditional withdrawal of "all" American forces. Would you clarify the word "all"?

**Answer** — When I use the word "all" I mean the totality of US forces in Vietnam. It includes all kinds of arms — ground, air, naval forces — on the territory, air space, water of Vietnam including US military personnel, American military advisers. . . . We don't have any objections if US planes are based in foreign countries provided they are not used against Vietnam.

The reference to aircraft based in foreign countries was in response to a query about the US Air Force in Thailand. When he was reminded that his spokesman, Nguyen Than Lee, who was present at the interview, had mentioned last week American use of both Japan and Okinawa, Mr Thuy said that was because they had been used in the war against Vietnam.

**Q** — Does the word "all" include both any form of a so-called residual force and a military training and assistance group?

From CHALMERS M. ROBERTS: Paris, June 9

**A** — These military personnel are included in the word "all."

**Q** — Does the word also include the forces of South Korea, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand now in South Vietnam?

**A** — Yes.

**Q** — When you say that if a "reasonable" date is set for total withdrawal and then the question of American prisoners could be "rapidly" and "easily" settled, are you speaking of those prisoners held only in North Vietnam or also in the South, in Laos, and in Cambodia?

**A** — Mr Thuy, in short, said he was speaking of those held in North and South Vietnam. As to Laos, Prince Souphanouvong, of the Pathet Lao, has said that those captured will be released when all bombing of Laos is stopped. Prisoners held in Cambodia come under the competence of the exiled Prince Sihanouk.

**Q** — If President Nixon set a withdrawal date to your satisfaction, would the prisoners be immediately released, released only after the end of withdrawal, or concurrently at the same pace as withdrawal?

**A** — I cannot answer for the

time being for this is the key to settlement. As long as Nixon does not set a date we cannot go into details of a settlement. The question of prisoners relates to the aftermath, the consequence of war, so all questions should be settled first. But we have shown flexibility.

**Q** — What would you consider a "reasonable" date for withdrawal, given the logistic problem — six months, nine months, one year from the date of an announcement?

**A** — A reasonable date was proposed by the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government), which on September 17, 1970, had proposed withdrawal by June 30, 1971. But Nixon did not agree. Let him propose a date. The seas and the air were "under US control" and a retired US Marine general, David Shoup, had said it would take 10 days to prepare and 15 more to withdraw.

**Q** — You have repeatedly referred to "two crucial questions" involved in settling the Vietnam problem, the military and the political questions, and have said they are "inseparable." The political question has been posed as removing the Thieu-Ky regime from office and the formation of a coal-

ition Government. Is this political issue also a condition for releasing prisoners?

**A** — The question of the release of prisoners is related only to the military question. This shows our flexibility. It should have been linked to the political question.

**Q** — But what does "inseparable" mean then?

**A** — If we speak of the whole question of Vietnam, of the settlement of the war, of ending US aggression, then the military and political questions should be linked. But if a reasonable date is set the question of prisoners may be settled.

**Q** — Why do you say "may" and not "will"? Yes, you can put it down will be settled. From now on it is will.

**Q** — Since you have said a withdrawal and release of prisoners could be accomplished while Thieu and Ky are still in power, what about military and economic aid from the US to their regime afterwards?

**A** — That is the point of linking political and military questions. . . . It should also settle the question of the Saigon administration. . . .

Suppose the US withdraws but it maintains the Saigon administration and continues to give it military aid and that administration continues to oppress the people of the South.

We would return to the period existing before the introduction of the American expeditionary force. It is what we call neo-colonialism and the US would remain involved in Vietnam.

Mr Thuy said: "Our desire is a total US withdrawal and a change from the Thieu-Ky regime so the people of South Vietnam can form their own Government of their own choice. Then the people of the South will accept American aid on the basis of mutual agreement."

The North, too, he added when asked, would be prepared to establish relations with all countries including the US, and to accept aid on the same basis. — Washington Post.

In Washington, Mr Ronald Ziegler, the White House spokesman, ruled out a unilateral withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam by December 31 as "too precipitous" even if the Communists agreed to release all American prisoners of war before then.

## Rumania joins Mao protest

Tokyo, June 9

China and Rumania today called for a withdrawal of United States and allied troops from Vietnam to let the Vietnamese people "decide their own destiny free from any foreign interference."

It was part of a communiqué issued in Peking after a nine-day visit to China by President Ceausescu of Rumania.

The communiqué, reported by the official New China News Agency and monitored here, said the two countries "hold that the Vietnam question must be settled" on the basis of the conditions laid down by the Vietnamese and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. One of the conditions is the withdrawal of American and allied troops from Vietnam.

It added: "The US aggressor troops and their vassal troops must withdraw completely from Indo-China and must respect the right of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to decide their own destiny free from any foreign interference. The Indo-China peoples are sure to win: US imperialism and its lackeys are bound to be defeated."

The Rumanians supported China's admission to the United Nations and said that "without the participation of the People's Republic of China, no thorough settlement of important questions in international life is possible."

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## HOME NEWS

## Judge attacks violence

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Mr Justice Willis said at the opening of the Assizes yesterday that the big increase in violent crime could lead judges to consider whether the "former traditional treatment" of young offenders was more effective in controlling crime.

The judge was speaking the day after Sir John Widdows, the Metropolitan Chief Commissioner, had called for long prison sentences for hardened criminals, and Mr Harold Salisbury, Chief Constable of York and North-east Yorkshire Police, had criticised "too soft" penalties for young offenders.

The judge said: "The calendar for this assize is indeed a sad one. There are 62 prisoners; and 41 of those, no less, are charged with crimes of violence. The majority of these, unhappily, are young men not exceeding the age of 21 or 22."

"It is a familiar and depressing picture of urban crime, and bears out fully the warnings and recommendations of your Chief Constable."

He said it might well lead those who had to deal with teenage violence to question whether the post-war trend, particularly the restraining placed on judges dealing with offenders under 21, was anything like as effective for society and the individual as what the Chief Constable had called the "former traditional treatment."

● A 10 per cent increase in indictable offences in Wilts since 1965—from 9,405 to 13,279—was reported yesterday. But the detection rate improved from 45 per cent to 49 per cent.

The Government was urged yesterday by the National Federation of Women's Institutes to speed research into plastics packaging.

Professor Gerald Scott said at the Albert Hall in London that his research was not backed by industry because it only one company began to use "degradable" plastics, it would be put at a disadvantage. He said: "The answer is for the Government to intervene and put every commercial plastics company on the same basis."

It was only a matter of time before Britain was hit by the worst effects of plastics pollution. The World Packaging Organisation was looking to Britain for a lead in providing an answer "but we have no money to do this unless the Government will give us funds," Professor Scott said.

He said his team was developing an additive to make plastics break down after exposure to the sun; some could be made to degrade within two weeks. It would be "extremely unlikely" that the additives would be toxic.

Mrs Barbara Saxton, of the Leigh Women's Institute, Surrey, said it was important that the Government should help Professor Scott and his team to continue their research—even if they could not prove that their method was commercially viable.

**Pleasure cut**  
A "strong protest" is to be made by the British Resorts Association to the Department of Trade and Industry because of a 610 per cent increase in the marine survey fee for pleasure boats.

**Hunt on for children seized by father**  
Three young children, taken by their Canadian father from their mother's home in Paris, are believed to be in England, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Mr Justice Pileman ordered the father, Mr Alan Stankevich, not to take his 11, 10, and 9-year-old children, Claude, 10, and Sophie, seven—out of the country.

After hearing in private an application by the mother, Mme

## 10,000 laid off as motor strike grows

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

All British Leyland's popular car production was halted yesterday as strikes over pay disputes spread disruption through the company's two biggest plants, at Cowley, Oxford, and Longbridge, Birmingham.

Nearly 10,000 workers were laid off. New talks are to be held in York tonight between union leaders and senior BLMC management about the week-old dispute at the Cowley assembly plant which shows no signs of ending before the weekend.

Meetings in London yesterday appeared to be reaching some measure of agreement, but the strike by 147 maintenance fitters has not wider implications.

The Cowley fitters—whose strike has stopped production of the new BLMC car, the Marina, are demanding the same pay improvements as those awarded to electricians at the plant, but they are refusing to accept productivity "strings."

An important principle is clearly at stake because if the company concedes the fitters' terms, it would then find it difficult to resist similar settlements for other workers.

Since another 2,500 Cowley workers are already covered by day-wage agreements now being renegotiated, BLMC management seems to be under some pressure from the Engineering Employers' Federation—of which the company is an important member—to establish the principle of productivity deals.

Today's talks will consequently bring in leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Vehicle Builders as well as officials of the fitters' own union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Dislocation caused by the fitters' strike at Cowley continued to spread yesterday. As well as the 5,400 assembly workers laid off as a direct result of their stoppage, 1,090 workers at the nearby body plant are now idle.

**Motor utopia delayed**  
Electric urban cars will appear in measurable numbers by about 1985, but the petrol-engined vehicle will still be the most common form of transport, at least until the end of the century.

A study by the German Automobile Club on traffic development in cities says the deserting of public transport for the private car can no longer be stemmed.

The German study says the electric urban car remains in the realm of Utopia, and it would be a great mistake to forgo plans for creating adequate city parking for private cars.

The authors note the increasing number of drivers who leave their cars doing nothing all day parked at the roadside. These "limpet" cars account for 45 per cent of the total parking space in Frankfurt.

Ironically for a country already endowed with one of Europe's most comprehensive motorway networks (though predictably for a motoring organisation, the study blames congestion, traffic costs, and road hazard on the failure of the Federal Republic to build a valid road network.

**Death after message was delayed**  
Police in two counties have been asked to investigate the passing on of a message about a man who was later found unconscious on Borrowdale.

The man, 51-year-old Norman Shaw, of Geneva Gardens, Darlington, died in Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, two days after he had been found, from exposure and the effect of drugs.

Mr Edward Gaunt, deputy coroner for Carlisle, who called for the inquiry after recording a verdict of suicide, said yesterday: "A letter postmarked Keswick, which clearly indicated that Mr Shaw intended to take his life in the lake, was received by his wife. She took it to Darlington police station at 3.30 am, but unfortunately it seems Keswick police were not alerted until late in the evening. There was some delay in transmitting the information between Darlington and Keswick, and I feel an inquiry should be held to try to make sure this doesn't happen again."

Mr Gaunt praised Keswick police and mountain rescue teams who went out to find Mr Shaw.

**News agency out of red**  
such a possibility, we believe local stations, if allowed freedom of choice, will prefer national and international news delivered to them on a 'rip and read' basis—and not only for economic reasons. We are furthermore convinced that the Press Association is better placed than any other possible source to make such a service to them."

Mr Morrell forecast "a small profit" for the first time since 1963. He said "increases in tariffs in 1970 and 1971 were

Two hundred maintenance fitters at Longbridge walked out on unofficial strike, claiming that the management had failed to implement the terms of a job-evaluation scheme, covering 8,000 workers, which was agreed last month.

The strike brought the Mini, 1100, 1300, and 1800 assembly lines to a standstill and made 3,000 other workers idle.



General Leonard F. Chapman Jr. Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, at the Ministry of Defence in London, yesterday. He is paying a five-day visit to the Royal Marines and will join 41 Commando at sea in HMS Bulwark

## No room at the inn for summer's flood of youth

Hopes of a youth hotel to ease the acute shortage of cheap holiday accommodation in London died yesterday when youth organisations decided not to pursue the idea because of lack of money.

The idea has been urged for 14 years, with Crystal Palace as a possible site. A meeting of youth organisations yesterday admitted defeat in view of the difficulty in obtaining finance from the Government and the Greater London Council.

Delegates, who came from 30 organisations, hoped that plans for the hotel will still be pressed by the London Tourist Board and English Tourist Board.

A working party on the problem of cheap accommodation decided to seek bedding and other equipment for emergency accommodation from the Ministry of Defence and the GLC. The working party, organised by the

By our Correspondent

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**Letter stays secret**  
A Church of Scotland committee yesterday declined to disclose the contents of a letter written by a Scottish High Court judge criticising a witness who gave evidence at an appeal hearing.

The Social Service Committee of the Church issued a statement after a two-hour meeting to discuss the case of Colin Temple, a former approved school boy, who was sentenced to two years in a young offenders institution for attacking and attempting to rape a young mother in a park. The committee decided by 51 votes to two that the letter from the judge should remain confidential.

**It's inhuman says prisoner**  
A LONG-TERM prisoner at Albany jail on the Isle of Wight claims that there is no effective rehabilitation there and "it would be a lot cheaper to bury us in an allotment somewhere because the results are about the same—we are slowly but surely becoming vegetables."

His letter is a petition on behalf of all the long-term prisoners at Albany. It is written on the back and in the margins of an official instruction sheet: "Notes for the Guidance of Prisoners or Inmates who desire to petition the Secretary of State." It is addressed to Mr Tony Smythe, of the National Council for Civil Liberties. It is unsigned and was obviously smuggled out for posting.

He writes: "Where I've written that long-term prisoners are targets for discrimination and victimisation I've actually phrased it pretty lightly. Because the staff here, including all the very higher officials, are quite hostile towards us all. Especially since the Parkhurst Prison alleged riots. Quite a lot of the staff here were involved in beating and clubbing those Parkhurst prisoners into submission. There are quite a few prisoners here who were in that affray."

"Now all the long-termers here are getting the backlash from the Parkhurst trial. Prison officers here are doing their best to cultivate some sort of protest from us for an excuse to show society that humane treatment towards recidivists or prisoners in for long sentences for violence is not possible. We on the other hand are forced to put up with some of the most inhuman treatment possible to show society we are willing to pay the price for becoming an enemy towards society."

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"Out of the total amount of long-termers here at Albany about one fifth is now in solitary confinement. Only two of these have been charged with any offence and these two have been charged on the evidence of one short-term."

"One long-termer here now is getting this treatment for the second time in just four months. He spent the whole Christmas during a 21-day seclusion in confinement for having two slices of bread in his hand when leaving the dining hall. He lost all his privileges for that period and was fined five shillings out of his very small weekly wage for that very trivial offence."

(According to an official spokesman, the prisoner in question was put in solitary confinement at Christmas for subversive activities. He was

merely fined for the dining hall offence. There are now only two prisoners in punitive solitary confinement; another two are in isolation because they are subject to police inquiries and must be kept apart from the other prisoners; and another 17 are in the segregated unit at their own request because they want to keep clear of the mass of prisoners—they can mix with each other.)

The writer of the petition says that an inquiry by the usual Board of Prison Visitors would not be of any use "as it is well-established here that the visiting magistrates are nothing more than vicious puppets. All complaints about this inhuman treatment of long-term prisoners have been skirted or hushed up by these magistrates."

There are 360 prisoners at Albany of various categories. The long-term prisoners are in category A, which includes first offenders with a sentence of more than five years. The other prisoners with sentences of more than five years. The Home Office estimates that the number of men in punitive solitary confinement varies between two and a dozen.

Campbell Page

## Euston hotel plan rejected

BY OUR PLANNING CORRESPONDENT

British Rail's proposals for a 500-room hotel and office complex by Euston station have been rejected by the Greater London Council.

The council yesterday let it be known that the central area board concerned with environmental planning thinks the high buildings proposed would be inappropriate, the amount of office space excessive and arrangements for coping with the consequent increase in traffic unsatisfactory.

The next move is up to Camden, which still has to make a decision about any possible go-ahead. But even had this been decided the idea of so much more space for jobs, without any equivalent contribution in the shape of new housing, is unlikely to be met.

Mr Neil Thorne, chairman of the GLC's central area board, hopes for discussions about British Rail's overall concept of office development at stations such as Liverpool Street, King's Cross, Paddington, and Victoria. "The only proper solution is for the GLC to sit round a table

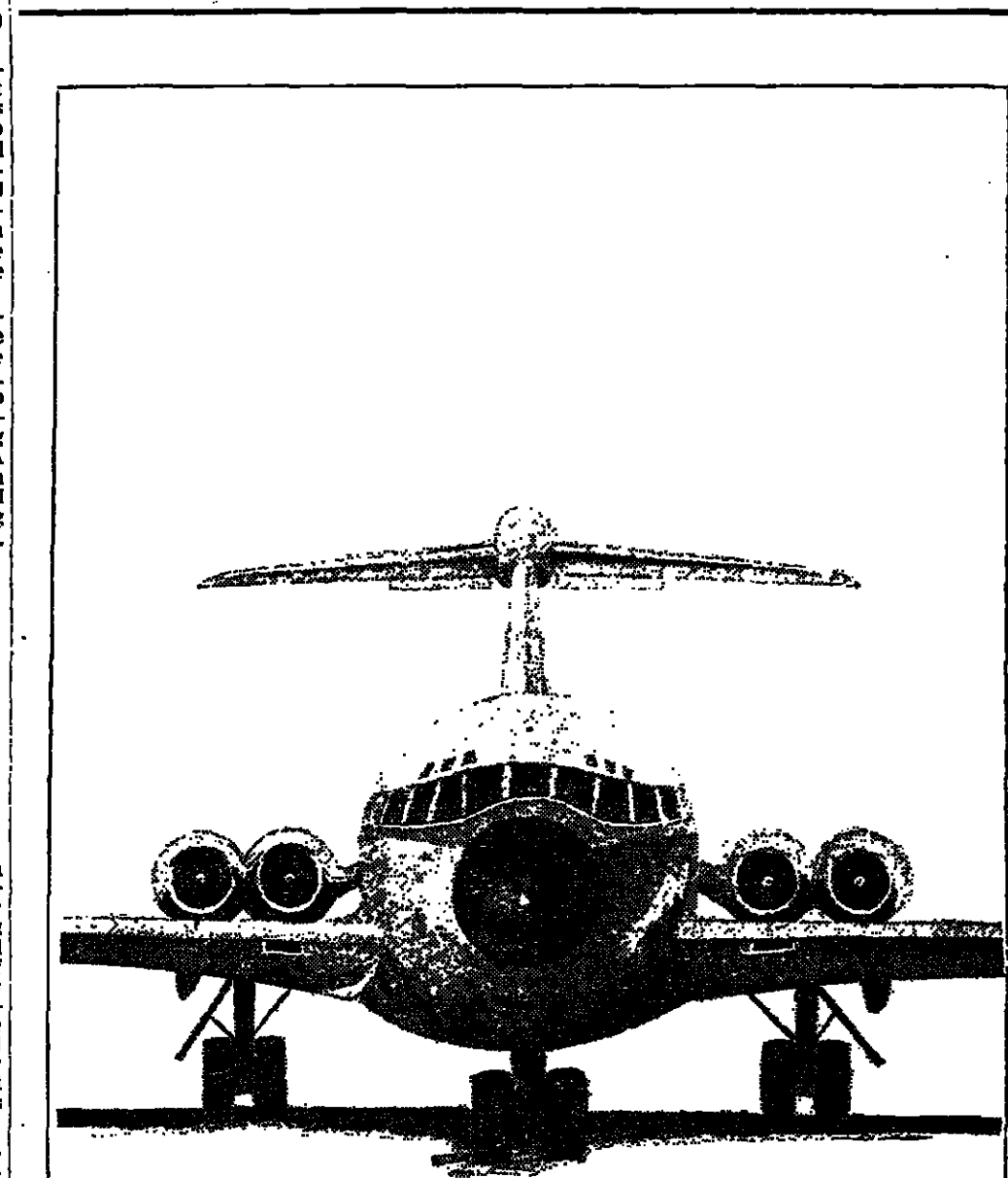
with the Board of British Rail and other interested parties and discuss what they propose in relation to all the main line stations," he said.

As British Rail said that it had not officially heard the news, it was not prepared to comment yesterday about further moves. The project has Government approval in the form of an office development permit for 500,000 square feet.

**Lord Mayor calls time**  
The world heavyweight champion, Joe Frazier, arrived two hours late for a civic reception in Belfast yesterday—to find that the Lord Mayor had left. "I am a very busy man and there is a limit to how long I can hang around," Alderman Joseph Cairns said.

Frazier did arrive there was no one to officially greet him. He was late because of "a series of mishaps."

**Bullets stolen**  
A car belonging to a member of a local shooting club and containing 5,000 rounds of .22 ammunition was stolen from a car park at Benfleet, Essex, yesterday.



**Our little extra**  
The VC 10. If you're flying from London (Heathrow) to Accra, only Ghana Airways can offer you the sheer comfort and silence of this beautiful aircraft. And when you touch down gently at the shiny new Kotoka airport, you step into a fascinating world. If you must move on instantly, there are good connecting flights throughout West Africa. But if you can taste the pleasures of Accra for a night, you certainly won't regret it. Exciting night clubs, elegant restaurants, fine new hotels... the choice is yours. If you're going to Ghana, there's only one sensible way. By VC 10. Ghana Airways.

For full details and bookings please contact your travel agent or

**Ghana Airways**

12, Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-499-0201.



# Maudling will keep gaol as main weapon

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

It now seems unlikely that the Government has any serious intention of providing alternative penalties to prison for many offenders.

Mr Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, gave hints of minor reform yesterday, but warned: "It would be better to build on existing and well-tried methods rather than rely too much on wholly new alternatives."

## 'Educate teachers for TV'

By our Education Correspondent

Both the BBC and the ITA complain, in evidence to the James Committee on teacher education, that education colleges are doing too little to train teachers to use broadcast materials.

The ITA proposes that educational television should be one of the media through which trainee teachers are taught, that teaching practice should provide experience of its use, and that colleges could improve the study and use of ETV by recording programmes and their use on tapes and slides.

The BBC, which has submitted evidence with the School Broadcasting Council and the BBC Further Education Advisory Council, argues that the "quantitative use of broadcast material could be considerably greater, and in particular there is a need for much better qualitative utilisation."

It argues that the colleges have failed to meet a challenge pointed out by the Ministry Inspectorate as long ago as 1952.

## Children caused 10,000 fires

Children playing with matches were the biggest single cause of fires in the Greater London area last year. They accounted for 10,809 fires—nearly 25 per cent of the total figure. Fires killed 106 adults and 36 children, and 1,168 people were injured.

NEVILLE SANDELSON and André Potier are the sort of men that political parties rely on. Intelligent, middle-class, professionally qualified, pleasant, they can afford to take a year or two off from work every so often to stand as a gallant loser in a parliamentary election.

Mr Sandelson started early. He lost at Ashford, Kent, in 1950 and again in 1951 and 1955. Two years later he lost with honour at the Beckenham by-election. In 1959 he made a decent show at Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire; in 1966 he came within 900 votes of winning Heston and Isleworth; the next year he showed the flag at the South-West Leicestershire by-election and in last year's general election was picked as the man who inevitably had to lose by 24,000 at Chichester to Chris Chataway.

At the ninth attempt Mr Sandelson, now 47, will certainly become an MP on Thursday week. He is defending the late Arthur Skeffington's seat at Havering in the north-east London constituency of Havering and Hornsey. He is a Conservative, and last year's majority of 5,464, when Labour did badly, should be substantially improved in the light of last month's local elections, where a record poll returned Labour councillors for all five local wards of the London Borough of Havering.

This would seem to leave the affable André Potier, a 40-year-old company secretary and chartered accountant, to make the sort of brave show that Mr Sandelson knows so well.

Mr Maudling said the recent recommendations by the Advisory Council on the Penal System were under consideration. He mentioned the deferring of sentence where the offender's circumstances were changing for things such as getting married or a new job. The Home Secretary also said that he found the idea of ordering offenders to carry out service to the community in their spare time "very attractive."

But he made no mention of the most important recommendation made by the Advisory Council, under the chairmanship of Lady Wootton. This was weekend imprisonment or reporting for one or two evenings a week for classes and lectures. This system, tried with some success in New Zealand and a number of European countries, means that the offender's ordinary working day is not interfered with.

Mr Hugh Klare, secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform, expressed regret last night that Mr Maudling had made no mention of weekend centres. "The Advisory Council was in favour and so were many bodies that submitted evidence, including the magistrates and the Law Society. I would welcome the news that Mr Maudling had thought the terrible old Victorian nicks were going to be pulled down, but I fear that sentencing will just expand to fill the new places."

Malcolm Stuart reports on Hayes byelection

## Eight-time loser on way to Commons

NEVILLE SANDELSON

He lost to Mr Skeffington last year but he, too, has an admirable party background. He was a councillor in his native Devon and an active Young Conservative after coming to what was then Middlesex in 1962. He spent three years as one of Hillingdon's representatives on the Greater London Council.

Hayes is to the north of Brunel's Great Western line, Harlington to the south. Although they did not know it at the time, these Middlesex market garden villages, in fact, became a new town in the 1920s—and a good deal more rapidly than the Crawleys and Harlows 20 years later.

Actually the double-named town is a remarkably compact unit centred round traditional solid employers like EMI, Nestlé, Heinz and, since the war, London Airport, which forms the southern boundary of the constituency, and Westland Helicopters.

Most people work locally and make the sort of brave show that Mr Sandelson knows so well.

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added asbestos garages down in Harlington and up in Yeading, which is merely an exhaust-fume's distance from Western Avenue.

"I would say we are solid, semi-skilled working class," said a domino player in the Conservative Club. "Wages aren't spectacular here, but they have always been steady. People like to live in their own house if they can, but the council estates are very respectable."

That certainly accounts for a Conservative vote of between 35 and 40 per cent at most parliamentary elections since the constituency was established in 1950. But 50 years of cosy, unexpected local community where wages are far less than in the Midlands, but house prices are 50 per cent more. "My son is getting married in August, but he can't afford to live here," a mother told a Labour canvasser. "The community is breaking up after one generation."

The cost of living is the main topic raised with both candidates. "I tell them that the prices are caused by the wage fund," said Mr Sandelson. "Mr Wilson and his Government opened up."

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—is still doing well, the neighbouring EMI Electronics is suffering from a run-down in defence contracts. "They can hardly blame the Conservatives," comments Mr Potier. "It was Labour which decided to reduce our defence commitments and this is a sad state of affairs."

Hayes is not basically a commuter town, yet surrounding London prices have sent the cost of its houses soaring. Owners of 1938 "sems" are asking £25,000. It leaves a bitter feeling in an industrial community where wages are far less than in the Midlands, but house prices are 50 per cent more. "My son is getting married in August, but he can't afford to live here," a mother told a Labour canvasser. "The community is breaking up after one generation."

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## Delays at birth clinics attacked

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Long delays and lack of privacy in ante-natal clinics and lack of coordination of advice and care are the main criticisms of the maternity service in "Which?" report, on today.

In spite of these criticisms "Which?" (published by the Consumers' Association), for "an atmosphere of general satisfaction" with the maternity services provided by the National Health Service.

More than 3,000 members of the Consumers' Association had had babies in the past 12 years filled in questionnaire for the survey, and persons interviewed were carried out with about 300 mothers who had registered births in a four-day period in a Midland city and 20 county areas in southern England.

The survey found that those who went to their GP or local authority ante-natal clinic usually had to wait about 15 minutes. Those who went to hospital had to wait 45 minutes on average and often far longer.

Mothers who went to ante-natal clinics in Essex, South Essex and South Essex Hospital Board regions had the shortest waits. Those who went to hospital clinics in Essex, Anglia, Birmingham, and Manchester had the longest waits—averaging 50 minutes.

Some mothers complained of lack of privacy—mostly about their co-sleeping arrangements being overheard or about being seen when they were undressed. About one in five mothers who had their babies in hospital said they did not have enough support to help with the pain when in labour. One half the mothers said that hospital encouraged the father to be present, while in Oxford nearly a half did so.

In its conclusions "Which?" suggests that more help should be given with the pain in labour and that there should be wider investigation into the use of pain-killing techniques. Contrceptive advice, it adds, should be offered free to all mothers.

## 3 children smothered

A woman who suffocated three of her four children yesterday sent to Broadmoor for an indefinite time. At Manchester Crown Court, psychiatrists said she was a "hysterical psychopath."

Mrs Valerie Ridyard, aged 35, of Woodvale Drive, Bolton, pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Darren, aged five months, Michael, aged three, and Barbara, aged four, on the grounds of diminished responsibility. Her plea of not guilty to the murder of her fourth child, John, died in separate incidents between October 1970 and January 1971.

Mr Arthur Prest, QC, prosecuting, said the facts were short and tragic. There had been a history of conduct by Mrs Ridyard resulting in illness to the children through partial suffocation and poisoning. The judge, Mr Justice Bristow, said: "It is clear that she requires to be in a safe place from her own points of view, as well as that of society."

## Son killed in ritual sacrifice

The West Indian immigrant parents of seven children admitted at Berkshire assizes, Reading, yesterday to killing one of their sons in a ritual sacrifice.

Oilton Goring (40), of Waylen Street, Reading, was committed to Broadmoor after the prosecution accepted his plea of not guilty to murdering the boy, Keith, aged 16, but guilty to manslaughter on grounds of diminished responsibility.

Goring's wife, Eileen (44), pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was ordered to be sent for treatment in a mental hospital. It was said the Goring's were members of a Pentecostal mission at Reading—a revival sect widely supported in the West Indies. Followers believed themselves possessed by the Holy Spirit while in a trance and that they were in direct communication with God. Mr Oliver Popplewell, for the prosecution.

He said: "The boy Keith was killed in some sort of sacrifice during a session of fasting and meditation." Neighbours complained to the police about chanting, screaming, and singing which had been going on in the Goring house for nearly a week. They had seen people taking part in some sort of ritual dance. A boy was seen leaning from bedroom window, "flapping his arms about," and Mrs Goring was seen hanging naked from a window and shouting.

A prison psychiatrist, Dr Paul O'Brien, said Mrs Goring was suffering from a severe mental illness, resulting in a defect of reason at the time of the killing but had since benefited from treatment. One of the organisers of the Pentecostal mission at Reading is Mrs Agatha Walker. She said: "This sad business is beyond my understanding. The Goring's are such good people and so interested in their children. We preach gentleness in our church. If someone strays we ask God to guide them and give them strength to overcome difficulties. Since Keith was found dead we have been praying for his parents and the whole family. Mr and Mrs Goring did a lot for our church."

Families said to be squatting in eight houses in Peckham have won a temporary reprieve in the High Court through their amateur lawyer, Miss Caroline Mayow.

A month ago, Miss Mayow, aged 30, described them as a "homeless" family. She had been squatters and prevented an injunction being granted against them. When the South-

## Portia wins reprieve

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

**University of Adelaide**  
Applications are invited for the following two appointments:  
**READER IN ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING**  
**LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE**  
Applicants for the readership should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in design and planning, with a minimum of 5 years' experience in teaching. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the School of Architecture and Planning, and to undertake research in the field of architecture and town planning. The salary for the readership is £11,000 per annum, and for the lectureship is £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, not later than 10 July 1971.

**University of Bath**  
**SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**  
Applications are invited from graduates, or students about to graduate, in biology, for an appointment as **LECTURER IN BIOLOGY**. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the School of Biological Sciences, and to undertake research in the field of biology. The salary for the lectureship is £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Bath, Bath, Somerset BA1 1AT, not later than 10 July 1971.

**University of Bristol**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**  
Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN PHYSICS**. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the Department of Physics, and to undertake research in the field of physics. The salary for the lectureship is £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Bristol, Bristol, not later than 10 July 1971.

**University of Cambridge**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**  
Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN PHYSICS**. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the Department of Physics, and to undertake research in the field of physics. The salary for the lectureship is £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, not later than 10 July 1971.

**University of Cardiff**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**  
Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN PHYSICS**. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the Department of Physics, and to undertake research in the field of physics. The salary for the lectureship is £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cardiff, Cardiff, not later than 10 July 1971.

**University of Edinburgh**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**  
Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN PHYSICS**. The successful candidate will be required to teach in the Department of Physics, and to undertake research in the field of physics. The salary for the lectureship is £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, not later than 10 July 1971.

**University of Exeter**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS**  
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**University of Newcastle upon Tyne**  
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**University of Telford**  
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**University of Ulster**  
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**University of Warwick**  
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**University of York**  
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**UNIVERSITY OF YORK**  
**AUDIO-VISUAL CENTRE PRODUCER**  
Applications are invited for the post of **PRODUCER**. The successful candidate will be required to produce audio-visual material for the University of York. The salary for the post is £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of York, York, not later than 10 July 1971.

**University of Exeter**  
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**University of Glasgow**  
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# US officer is charged over war petition

By DENNIS BARKER

Captain Thomas S. Culver, of the United States Air Force, was charged with two offences under military law yesterday afternoon. He had been restricted to base at Lakenheath, Suffolk, for nearly a week, following the handing out of anti-Vietnam war petitions outside the US Embassy in London at Whitsuntide.

Captain Culver, aged 34, a lawyer from Santa Barbara, California, was charged with soliciting other military personnel to take part in a demonstration and with taking part in a demonstration himself. Last night his base could not confirm that he was expected to face a preliminary hearing of a court martial on June 22.

The officer, who is within 11 weeks of completing a six-year short-service commission, was called into the office of the staff judge advocate at Lakenheath yesterday afternoon to hear the charges. He said afterwards: "I am very pleased that the charges will be heard. The sooner the case comes under trial the better, as far as I am concerned."

While Captain Culver was in the staff judge advocate's office, the largest USAF base in Britain—handed out leaflets calling for action not only against the trial but also against the way Captain Culver is being restricted.

"Are you a free American citizen?" Captain Culver isn't, the leaflets said. They claimed that he was a convicted murderer. This is a lie, the same state on arrest that Lieutenant Calley is under, and Calley is convicted of murdering 22 innocent Vietnamese. Tom has legally and non-violently expressed his opposition to the murder of Vietnamese people and the destruction of their country.

The leaflets, prepared through a group called PEACE—People Emerging Against Corrupt Establishments—which has civilian participants, claimed that "Tom is convicted of the civil rights of every GI will be denied." They asked GIs to write to their senators and congressmen.

They also asked airmen who were legally represented by Captain Culver—who is no longer allowed to practise as a lawyer—to write to the commanding officer, because they have been deprived of their legal counsel.

The leaflets suggested that GIs should tell their supervisors and their fellow airmen of their opposition to the restriction under which Captain Culver had been placed and should ask them questions.

Captain Culver said yesterday: "I am restricted from most places on the base where I might meet the men—the armen's club, the NCO's club, and the cafeteria. I am also under considerable difficulty with the telephone. No one has told me not to use it, but I keep getting cut off."

A statement from the base said that the captain's restriction was "under continual review." The spokesman could not say whether charges would be brought against any of the other 200 people who helped deliver anti-war petitions.

Captain Culver will be represented, according to the base, by a military counsel of his own election. Mr. Mel Wulf, legal director of the American Civil Rights Union, said in New York yesterday that his group was prepared to provide a defence lawyer or send a lawyer over to watch the court martial. Mr. Tony Smythe, of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said his group would act as "intermediary" in Britain.

Brian Richard Pears (23), an Underground rail guard, of De Beauvoir Road, Islington, London, was found guilty by a majority verdict at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of attempting to murder Miss Jill Christine Robertson by pushing her out of a tube train. He was remanded in custody for a medical report.

Judge Christmas Humphreys said he regarded this as an exceptional case where a most horrible attack was committed by a man who was very abnormal but who was sane in law. The motive was unknown and came from the unconscious.

Air John Mathew, prosecuting, said that Miss Robertson, a computer operator, of Merl Road, Edgware, was travelling on the Tube at about 11 p.m. on December 15. Pears grabbed her, dragged her to a driver's compartment, and threw her out of the moving train.

She landed on a small ledge at the side of the tunnel. By waving her bra-strap she managed to attract the attention of the driver of an oncoming train, who took her to the next station. She was taken to hospital with severe lacerations.

Pears, in evidence, said he could not remember why he grabbed her. Dr. Malcolm Faulk, for the defence, said that Pears was an immature man who had been emotionally deprived during his childhood and sexually deprived for the past two years.

The situation had also created a vicious circle. The rateable value in cities like London, Birmingham, and Manchester had been rising slowly, but industrially it had been dropping. This meant that rates poundages have had to rise more sharply, thus driving out more people and more jobs.

This affected development, so that a mile of super-highway, which would cost £250,000, across fields, could cost £10 million. The decline in prosperity would continue to accelerate, Dr. Eversley said, unless planning was designed to organise migration from the cities differently. Skilled workers and high-income families would have to be attracted back into the cities, and the poorer families given a chance to move out.

One way of doing this would be to make sure that a quarter of new public-built housing was made available to people who could afford to pay the full economic rent—the middle class.

"I believe that if local self-government is to have meaning, most units of local government should have the actual sources of revenue, mainly within them whatever the system of taxation."

But there will still be districts with high unemployment, a high proportion of pensioners, no new industries and declining old ones, neither offices nor tourists—in truth, nothing but their debts and memories. No revamping of the fiscal system will help them. If they cannot be transformed into growth areas, the only prescription is liberal intervention.

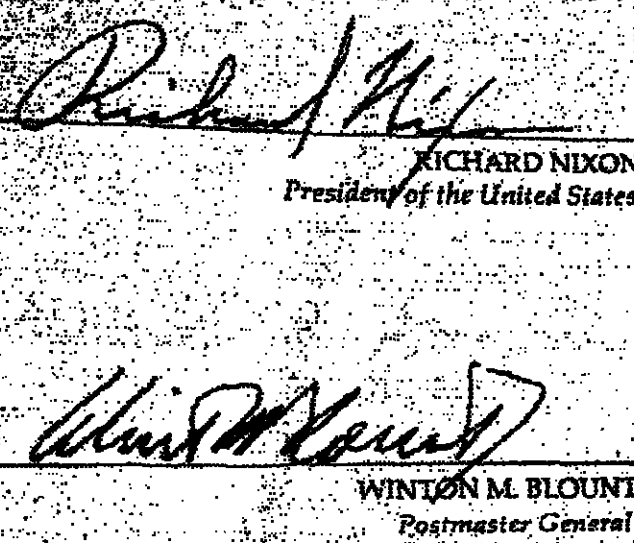
Mr. Francis Stephenson, city treasurer of Birmingham, said that there was a danger of people feeling "left out" if large towns lost power under local government reorganisation.

County boroughs, now highly developed to look after every civil need, could end up with housing and refuse collection as their main functions.

Irish Tourist Board—Bord Fáilte



This stamp made from the die carried to and from the moon.



This autographed souvenir card will be sold in an auction of world postage stamps in London today. It is one of the gifts given by 49 heads of state to raise money for Action for the Crippled Child

## Bargain cover is loss

By our Motoring Correspondent

Increased motor insurance costs are caused partly by motorists "chasing cheaper premiums," according to the retiring chairman of the British Life Reinsurance Company.

Mr. Norman Blake, speaking at the company's annual meeting in London, said that the reform of driver licensing from one company to another at each renewal date "in an attempt to save a few pence" was expensive and wasteful to the companies and resulted in rising costs to the policyholder himself.

Brokers could take "a more enlightened and long-term view when advising their clients." He said the group had taken on new business worth £42 million since the beginning of the year—compared with £31 million for the same period last year.

Mr. Arthur Trayford, of the Association of Insurance Brokers, said later that there was a substantial amount of truth in Mr. Blake's contention, but also some distortion. Members of the association and of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers did not encourage motorists to look for very cheap policies.

He admitted that motorists charging from "one cheap and nasty company to another after the first one had failed" cost the industry heavily in the millions it had had to pour into the Motor Insurers' Bureau for settling claims.

There was also a tendency to seek short-term cover, an expensive administrative operation for the companies.

He said that the Department of Trade and Industry should enforce more stringent standards by inspecting accounts more regularly and laying down firm rulings on solvency.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Ray Carter, Labour MP for Northfield, tabled a question to Mr. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, about the state of the insurance industry.

Mr. Carter, whose questions led to the inquiry into leakages over the Vehicle and General company's collapse, is to ask Mr. Davies on Monday what action he intends to safeguard the interests of policyholders.

Another Labour MP, Mr. Norman Atkinson, member for Tottenham, is also pressing for reform and told me yesterday that he expects a proposal for some kind of state insurance to appear in the next party manifesto.

## Title tattle upsets plant watchers

Post Office plant watchers, as their name implies, are employed to watch Post Office equipment; they keep an eye on roadworks and building sites to ensure that cables and equipment are not damaged by carelessly handled picks and shovels.

But the title is a source of amusement to others and, consequently, a matter of concern to them. The Post Office Engineering Union conference in Blackpool was told yesterday.

Plant watchers were tired of having their legs pulled because of their odd-sounding title, said Mr. William King of Belfast. They were even suspected of being connected in some way with bird watchers and clock watchers.

Mr. King successfully proposed that the union negotiate with the Post Office for a change of name. He added: "It's time we had a better name so that outsiders don't take the 'micky' out of our chaps when they arrive at the site."

An executive council member, Mr. James Kirkwood, invited branches to send in ideas for a new title.

The Post Office was criticised for employing private contractors on the construction of new telephone exchanges because they use the "lump" labour system. A London delegate, Mr. Philip Evers, said that one contractor employed only the driver who brought the gang to the site. The other men had no employment cards and did not pay income tax or insurance contributions.

## Tourists bring in the cash

By ADRIENNE KEITH COHEN, Travel Editor

Britain had its healthiest balance of payments on tourism last year, ending with an estimated credit balance of £45 millions. This compares with a loss of £97 millions in 1965 and a profit of only £11 millions in 1968, when the currency restrictions were in force.

The favourable balance was also made in spite of the fact that well over 8 million Britons are reckoned to have made business or pleasure trips abroad last year while only 6.75 million foreigners came to Britain as visitors.

The "Digest of Tourist Statistics," which records these figures, is bedevilled by omissions that leave the picture obscure. Some figures date back to 1946, others to 1958. The letters n.a.—not available—occur all too frequently; few of the 1970 figures are yet to hand. But it is clear that overseas visitors to Britain have increased by leaps and bounds

since 1946, when their number stood at 203,000. In 1969, the last year for which full figures are generally available, tourism earned £479 millions for Britain—a good deal more than metal manufactures, iron, steel, or textiles, and only slightly less than chemicals. This income represented 11.6 per cent of the country's invisible exports and 4.3 per cent of its total exports.

Between 1964 and 1969 Japanese visitors nearly quadrupled, Canadian and Spanish visitors almost trebled, and visitors from the U.S., France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Scandinavia, and Switzerland doubled. But the greatest number of visitors throughout this period has come from the United States, increasing from 663,000 in 1964 to 1,567,000 last year. Their spending, too, has come up in ratio from £47.4 millions in 1964 to £98.5 mil-

lions last year, though their average length of stay has dropped from 16.3 days to 12.5. Germans, Belgians, Dutch, Austrians, and Scandinavians all used sea transport more often than air, though for the whole of Western Europe, flying just scrapes home as the favourite means of transport. The bulk of the 437,000 visitors bringing their own cars, followed by the Germans (75,000). The Scandinavian motorist spent more money each day, just over £5, and the Dutch the least, a little more than £2.

After London, the majority of motoring visitors headed South or South-west. The Midlands was the next most popular region, with Scotland hot on its heels. Wales also got a good shopping, particularly from the Danes. Dover was by far the biggest Channel entry port.

London continued as by far

the most popular spot for all overseas tourists, with Trafalgar Square the clear favourite for sightseeing. Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament jostled for second place with most visitors, although Scandinavians and non-European visitors found Hyde Park the second attraction.

Residents of the United Kingdom again favoured Spain more highly in 1969 than any other holiday country, though France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands also attracted a lot more British visitors. And 151,000 Britons also went to the United States, and 84,000 to Canada.

Like their overseas counterparts, far more people travelled on holiday than on business.

"Digest of Tourist Statistics No. 2," British Tourist Authority, 64, St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1NF, price £2.00 plus 7p postage and packing.

## 1,000 housewives satisfy Prior cuts the statistician's curiosity

BY OUR PLANNING CORRESPONDENT

Shopkeepers, city planners, property manipulators, advocates of town centres, and a host of these curious to know what motivates the British housewife in her daily shopping round will doubtless pounce on a survey today of 1,000 women in Watford.

Watford was chosen because it is a guide to the future—it has more cars and home owners than average, and more of its women work. It is also near the Building Research Station,

which made the survey as the first stage of an effort to promote shopping guidelines for planners. In answering a lengthy questionnaire the housewives revealed that most of them shopped four times a week and bought three quarters of the week's food in local shops. More than 50 per cent said their main grocery shopping on Fridays.

Only 25 per cent thought that shopping in a grocery store was enjoyable, 28 per cent found

grocery shopping very tiring and considered it as work. Only 32 per cent reckoned most shopping centres pleasant places to be in and 53 per cent said they were more relaxed when they shopped in traffic free areas. Supermarkets were considered the ideal way to do the family shopping, 61 per cent, although local shops were considered worth having even if the goods they provided, cost more.

On the local level, 94 per cent said they would choose to have and use the following types of local stores—a chemist; sub-post office; grocer; baker; butcher; greengrocer; and newsagent-tobacconist. Fishmongers only rated 66 per cent in this poll, a bank 65 per cent support, hardware 63 per cent; drapers 62 per cent; shoe repairs 57 per cent; hairdressers 56 per cent; dry cleaners 51 per cent; and "laundrette" 45 per cent.

Next in the rating came fish and chips at 37 per cent. Part-time working housewives, those in the inner zone (of Watford) and working class housewives expressed the higher requirements for this sort of shop, the report says. "The upper group wanted them least, as might be expected." After this came off-licence at 24 per cent, and a cafe at 17 per cent.

The women were price conscious with the upper social group as keen to shop around as the working and lower groups, leaving the middle echelons least likely to compare different rates. Of all the housewives, 56 per cent said they had to spend housekeeping money very carefully.

"Shopping in Watford," survey by the Building Research Station: price £1.50.

## Trust aims to keep meat off the menu

By our Agricultural Correspondent

The Foods Research and Educational Trust was launched yesterday. Its long-term aim is to wean the world from meat. Short term, it intends to monitor the food on sale—vegetable and animal—and produce a consumer's guide to what is natural and wholesome food, and what is toxic and devitalised.

Its scientific staff are not yet operative, but the trust's chairman, Mr. Maurice Grosse, estimated yesterday that at least half of the processed food on sale was devitalised, and a great deal contained toxic elements.

The keynote of the trust—which is known as Foodsearch—will be its food testing service. Two symbols will be awarded to foods which have passed tests for high nutritional value and freedom from harm as possible, from all harmful ingredients, such as "certain colouring agents, flavourings, sweeteners, stiffeners, emulsifiers, gelling agents, preservatives, etc."

On symbol will be for foods free from all animal material

and their extracts. The other will be for foods free from all animal material other than egg or dairy produce.

The trust's arguments against eating animals are that it is cruel; usually unhealthy, because of antibiotics and other substances fed to animals; and, in any case, has no future.

The trust is looking ahead to a time, perhaps only 30 years away, when the expanding population will outpace the supply of food from the comparatively inefficient system of feeding vegetable matter to animals and then eating the animals. World malnutrition is on its way unless people can be taught to switch over to a plant-based diet, say the trust.

The trust hopes to start its food approval scheme by the middle of next year.

## Plane crash men named

The four men who died in a small aircraft which crashed in a field near Sittingbourne, Kent, on Tuesday night were identified yesterday. They were the pilot, Mr. Albert Francis Henty, aged 34, of Faulkland Road, Sittingbourne; a British Rail signaller, Mr. Clifford David Loveland, aged 19, of Dellon Lane, Welham Green, Hatfield, Hertfordshire; a relief signaller, Mr. David Linstrome, aged 34, of Grove Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire; and Mr. Philip Douglas Vaughn, aged 19, of the same address.

The single-engine Piper aircraft was owned by Mr. Ronald Saunders, of Hertford Road, Sittingbourne, London. They were returning to Southend after a day trip to Le Touquet.

Kent police have asked the country's sea angling clubs to tell them about any suspicious movements by boats which anglers think might be connected with attempts to land illegal immigrants. Professional fishermen have also been asked to help.

Police seek aid

## OBITUARY

McGill University, he came to Cambridge, where he took a further degree. He returned to Canada to work for the "Montreal Gazette" between 1952 and 1954. He then crossed the Atlantic, worked for a time with Reuters, and next became a correspondent and assistant diplomatic correspondent of the "Times."

He joined the Guardian as defence correspondent in 1957. The sharpness and originality of his mind gave an outstanding quality to his work. He drove himself hard, insisting on an exact and detailed knowledge of weapons and scientific techniques, as well as a broad understanding of strategy and tactics. He took a special interest in the development of nuclear weapons, and jointly with John Maddox then the Guardian's science correspondent wrote a book "The Spread of Nuclear Weapons." Then, alone, he wrote a Penguin original, "Must the Bomb Spread?" These have become

textbooks in the nuclear field. He also had a major hand in devising the Guardian's policy on non-proliferation—the "non-nuclear club," which was itself, in part, the genesis of the non-proliferation treaty.

Because he felt that the British negotiations for entry into the Common Market in 1962 were not being adequately reported, he asked for a temporary transfer to that subject, and became Common Market Correspondent. He again brought an incisive mind to bear on the negotiations and produced what, in the eyes of

many were the best-informed reports of that period. The fact that he was not prepared to accept the Foreign Office line lost him some friends. In retrospect, they would probably agree that his reporting and analyses of those negotiations were sound.

He left the Guardian in 1963 to be director of studies at the Institute of Strategic Studies. He felt by then that he ought to turn his mind from daily journalism to a longer range. Later he moved for a time to the University of Toronto, to help in starting a new depart-

## Soldier became air chief marshal

Air Chief Marshal Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, who died in London on Tuesday, was born on January 3, 1895, and joined the army on the outbreak of war in 1914, serving in Gallipoli and Salonika. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in 1918 and saw service on the Western Front. He was on active service again during the Afghanistan and North-West Frontier campaigns in 1919.

When trouble broke out in Shanghai in 1927 he took part as a member of the Shanghai Defence Force. The original arrangements for the maintenance of the force left much to be desired, and it was here that Hollinghurst first made his name as an exceptionally capable administrator.

Between the wars he qualified at the Royal Air Force Staff College, where he was on the directing staff from 1935 to 1937, before going to the Imperial Defence College in 1938. During the first part of the war he served in the Air Ministry and was appointed director-general of organisation in 1941.

While at the Air Ministry he was responsible for reorganising the system of organisation in the RAF, under which the greater bulk of the administration was dealt with directly between the command headquarters and units, leaving the groups and wings free to concentrate on the operational control of their squadrons. The Hollinghurst system, as it was

known, proved highly successful, and is still the main basis of the administration of the RAF.

In 1943 Hollinghurst was appointed to the command of the newly-formed No 38 Group, which played an important part in the invasion of Europe in 1944, so it was his group responsible for the airlift of the 8th Airborne Division.

He ended the war as Air Marshal Commanding the Base Air Forces in South-east Asia, and after the war was appointed Air Member for Supply and Organisation. He became Inspector-General of the RAF in 1948 and was Air Member for Personnel from 1949 to 1952.

He was a wife and one daughter.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

## PARLIAMENT

## Sir Alec tells Yahya to restore civil rule in Pakistan

is dead. Pakistan has been buried under millions of bodies and we have not yet reached the worst."

Opposition defence spokesman Mr George Thomson said the mood of the House was that the international community now had a duty to provide itself with machinery and resources on an adequate scale, to deal with this problem and to back them up with the necessary will to use them. "I share the hope that one of the useful byproducts of this agony may be the creation of a permanent United Nations machinery to deal with international disasters whether natural or man-made."

He wanted to see national members of the UN asked to earmark part of their defence forces to be specially trained and made at the ready to cooperate, immediately they were asked in dealing with disasters. The reconciling and mediating side of the UN should be brought to bear on the problem before it deteriorated any further.

The Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Richard Wood, said he was hopeful that a relief and reconstruction operation in East Pakistan could soon be mounted under the auspices of the United Nations. At present the Foreign Secretary was not convinced that there was solid evidence that it was lack of money which was holding back the relief operation. If such evidence were produced he would consider it very seriously. He hoped that

the Pakistan Government was going to freely allow voluntary agencies to work in East Pakistan.

But, said Mr Wood, when the operation of relief and reconstruction began, the need was going to be for supplies and not so much for personnel. It was hoped that the General Assembly of the UN was going to approve, in the autumn, an effective system for the international co-ordination of relief.

On the question of permanent action under the UN, the British Government had emphasised their view of the urgency to set up an efficient central UN organisation for continuous review and co-ordination of resources available for disaster relief.

Mr Wood said the Foreign Secretary was convinced that a peaceful political settlement which was the objective of large number of Members was also the sincere objective of the President of Pakistan. It was not for us to dictate a settlement. But it must be obviously acceptable to the Pakistan population in the sense that it would lead back to the necessary stability which must exist before we could resume any constructive aid operation. It was difficult to say in what circumstances and how we would resume aid. There was a Commission in West Pakistan considering the whole question of the future. Britain had to wait its report before deciding what our attitude should be.

"PEACE will not return to East Pakistan until civil government has been restored," Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, said in the House of Commons yesterday. He was opening a debate on the Pakistan situation which the House discussed for the second day running.

Restraint between India and Pakistan must continue "otherwise the danger of war could be very real and would convert what is already a tragedy into a catastrophe," said Sir Alec. The Foreign Secretary said the tragedy was that this was not a natural, but a political disaster. "Basically peace will not return to East Pakistan until civil government has been restored, but immediately and urgently, the task is to save many people from the fate which has struck them and from the diseases which threaten them."

The Government's view, said Sir Alec, was that the bulk of aid should go through the UN "whether it is for those suffering in East Pakistan or for those who have fled to India. That we believe, is the way to mobilise the greatest flow of international resources with the least risk of ulterior political complications." A permanent organisation to cope with disaster relief would be an improvement on the present arrangements.

Before deciding on a figure for further aid, Sir Alec said

he would await India's request to the Aid Consortium. But he insisted that the only action which would end the tragedy was a "settlement contrived by, agreed by, and worked out by the Pakistanis themselves."

"This is why we are so anxious that the President of Pakistan should announce as soon as he possibly can, a return to civil administration. This alone will offer hope to the people of East Pakistan. We shall offer help with all the generosity in our power as soon as the opportunities arise."

Mrs Judith Hart, Opposition spokesman on overseas development, said: "The Government must not for one moment feel limited in any efforts they can make about who is going to pay the bill at the end of the day. There should be no question of further international aid to Pakistan until there were conditions of peace, normal civil life, and confidence and security."

Mr David Lane (C. Cambridge) spoke of revulsion in Britain at events in East Pakistan. He asked the Government to exert pressure on the Pakistan Government to open up East Pakistan to outside observers.

Mr John Stonehouse (Lab. Wednesbury) said the refugees' witness was evidence to the most awful genocide and that it was too strong a case to ignore. He started the extermination of the Jews in Europe. He said the world community must

shoulder its responsibility. The Security Council should meet to consider the UN obligations to ensure the Convention on Genocide was honoured by the rulers of Pakistan.

Mr Stonehouse said that the commentators in the press who have complained about the lack of response have only themselves to blame because it is the media which have failed, until recent days, to highlight the situation which was predicted by all the experts in this field a long time ago.

Mr Peter Shore (Lab. Stepney) said the Pakistan Government should know that the people of this country did not take lightly reports of events that were going on there. Britain's friendship was not sustained and won when the people here heard of events of great and wanton violence being inflicted on a people who were in themselves not a violent people. He supported the idea about bringing in some outside body. He did not think "this wretched man who was ruler of Pakistan" could unpick these problems.

Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann (Lab. Kensington N) said: "A people is being deliberately destroyed. They are being driven out of their country and the terrorisation tactics which are being adopted can have no possible outcome but the ultimate independence of Bangladesh. It was pointless to discuss the question of reunification of Pakistan, Pakistan as a unity

## Peyton resists insurance plan

A call to extend the Road Traffic Acts to require full third-party insurance was rejected by the Minister for Transport Industries, Mr John Peyton.

Mr Peter Fry (C. Wellesborough), expressed disappointment at the answer, where many innocent persons, often unable to obtain comprehensive cover themselves, who have suffered considerable material loss because the people causing that loss are often men of straw. Something should be done to protect the innocent," he said.

Mr Peyton said there was a great deal of sense in what Mr Fry was saying. But at the moment he was not satisfied he would be justified in taking these considerable additional compulsory powers. Mr Fry also asked the Minister to take powers to regulate sponsored walks. Mr Peyton told him: "Though I deplore the holding of organised walks in a manner contrary to the advice of my Department and the police, I should be reluctant to seek legal powers to control them."

Mr Fry spoke of real public concern about the matter. He said: "I would have thought you would have agreed at the very least that such walks should be registered with the police."

## Rippon plays down steel worries

Agreement on "three important matters" in the Commonwealth negotiations was reported to the Commons by the chief negotiator, Mr Geoffrey Rippon. They were Commonwealth sugar, raw materials, and monetary matters.

He recalled that in his talks with Commonwealth Governments on June 2 and 3 the Commonwealth representatives agreed to accept the Community's proposals on sugar. He had informed the Community of this.

At the same time, the Community had made clear its position regarding imports of sugar from India, which was a party to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and whose interests would be covered under the arrangements agreed earlier for Commonwealth developing countries in Asia. "These exchanges mean that the essential question of sugar from developing Commonwealth countries has been satisfactorily resolved."

Mr Rippon recalled that he had reported on May 17 that agreement had been reached on arrangements for the continued import of important raw materials for British industry. The problem of alumina had been the only one left outstanding; this had now been settled.

"The third question on which agreement was reached was on monetary matters. The agreement had been reached on the future of sterling is not strictly speaking, an issue in the negotiations. The Six have, however, expressed interest in the problems which would arise



Mr Rippon: sterling no problem

from the inclusion of a major reserve currency in an enlarged Community progressing towards closer economic and monetary union. We on our side have made an orderly and gradual reduction of official sterling balances after our accession, but we have also made clear that three conditions would need to be satisfied."

These were that any proposal would have to be acceptable to official holders of sterling; that it should not impose an unacceptable burden on our own resources and balance of payments; and that it should promote the stability of the international monetary system.

"I undertook that after our accession we should be ready to discuss what measures might be appropriate to achieve a progressive alignment of the external characteristics of, and practices in relation to, sterling with those of other currencies in the Community in the context of progress towards economic and monetary union in the enlarged Community."

"I said that we were confident that official sterling could be handled in a way which would enable us to take our full part in that progress. I also said that in the meantime we should manage our policies with a view to stabilising the official balances in a way which would be consistent with these longer-term objectives."

The Community took note of my statement with satisfaction and expressed their acceptance of our suggestions about the way in which this matter should be handled. It is therefore no longer an issue between us."

Mr Rippon said he had explained the great importance which Britain attached to a satisfactory agreement on fisheries. He had asked for a categorical statement that the present common policy would be modified after enlargement to meet the needs of a Community of Ten.

In addition we want a clear understanding from the start that there would be adequate protection for our inshore fishing grounds in particular. We have proposed that this could be secured by reserving exclusive fishing rights within six-mile limits - drawn from the baselines that were agreed at the 1964 European Fisheries Convention - together with an establishment of a system which would be worked out to ensure that only vessels genuinely based on our ports and fishing from those limits.

"We consider this to be a safe and reasonable approach,

given our existing position and that of the Six, who already possess historic fishing rights of one sort or another round our coastline within the six-to-twelve-mile zone."

The really important thing to remember was the baseline agreed in 1964, from which the six-mile limit would be drawn, as this meant protection of such important areas as the Minches, Moray Firth, Clyde, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, Solway Firth, and the Wash.

"The conference agreed on procedures for considering this question."

Mr Harold Lever, for the Opposition, said that while welcoming the references to the fisheries problem, the House would treat it as purely an interim statement.

On sterling, he asked what were the suggestions about the way in which the matter should be handled, in relation to which the Community had taken note with satisfaction.

Mr Rippon replied that on fisheries policy he would report further in the light of progress. What he had said on sterling was quite clear and what the Government had said before. These matters were for discussion after accession.

Mr Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, asked if Mr Rippon agreed that in the conference with the Commonwealth countries there had been a bilateral British Government assurance? Did he interpret this as meaning that, if the Six did not deliver on the lines hoped for, the British Government would then insist on maintaining safeguards under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement?

"Would you say, as you have no doubt read the article in the Guardian about steel, whether you will repudiate that article and give an assurance that the Community have not demanded expansion of the size and scale of the British Steel Corporation?"

On sterling, Mr Wilson said there had been press comment that the six thought there should be a fund of British sterling which would then be paid off over a period of years out of surpluses.

"If this is so, would it not be a very heavy burden on our balance of payments, forcing deflationary policies in difficult years?"

Mr Rippon said he had communicated to the sugar conference the text of the Community statement. It had been received. This was all that was necessary.

As far as steel was concerned he had not read the article. It was news to him.

On sterling, he said that if Mr Wilson had any question about what might happen in future in the light of developments this was for the Chancellor.

Mr Wilson asked Mr Rippon to read the Guardian report and make a statement to the House as to whether the matter had been discussed by him and the European Coal and Steel Community. "If you are able to give a total repudiation to the report, then the House will accept your assurances."

He sought an assurance that the Chancellor "who must have been consulted in this matter," would make a statement to the House on sterling.

Mr Rippon replied: "These are matters for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

## Labour attacks strike powers

The Government could be brought into nearly every industrial dispute at the wrong stage under a clause in the Industrial Relations Bill, Lord Champion (Lab.) said in the Lords.

Speaking from the Opposition front bench during the committee stage of the Bill, he moved the deletion of a clause enabling the Employment Minister to apply to an industrial court with a view to continuing or deferring industrial action.

He claimed the clause placed a very heavy burden on the Minister. It brought him into the industrial relations arena much earlier than before. I would undermine the value of the department's conciliatory offices and their efforts to bring parties together. "Employer could drag out negotiations in the knowledge that the crucial would come at the end of the cooling-off period and no offer would be made until then."

Lord Drumalbyn, for the Government, replied that the powers and procedures were "last-ditch measures" directed towards achieving a settlement and protecting the public. "This is not a piece of anti-trade union legislation. It is legislation designed to achieve the peaceful settlement of strikes. We envisage exercising these powers only in the last resort and when there is a very real threat to the life of the community."

The procedures were based on similar legislation in America, where, in the past 25 years, there had been 25 instances in which the procedure had been invoked. The amendment that the clause should be deleted was defeated by 139 votes to 99, a Government majority of 90.

## Lunn-Poly for Cunard

Cunard has agreed to pay a purchase price expected to be about £100,000 for the Lunn-Poly travel agency, said Mr John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, in Commons written reply yesterday.

He told Mr Kyrle Owen (C. Stockport North): "While Cunard are confident that Lunn-Poly can when combined with their other tour operations quickly be restored to profitability it seemed right that the Government should seek to avoid further risk to public funds."

Mr Peyton said that the Transport Holding Company first acquired a 51 per cent holding in Lunn-Poly on January 1, 1969, and a further 20 per cent later for a total of about £200,000. In the 10 months to October 1970, the losses were about £130,000 and the year to October 1970, £558,000. Since then, losses have continued. "The prospect of continuing losses and the outstanding liability on the air charter guarantees underline the soundness of the decision by the Transport Holding Company to sell the company," he said.

## THEATRES

HAYMARKET (920 9532). Eves. 8.0. Sat. 8.15. Sun. 2.30. GLADYS COOPER JOAN GREENWOOD

MICHAEL GOODELLS THE CHALK GARDEN "WELL WORTH SEEING."—D. Tol.

HER MAJESTY'S (920 4606). 7.30. (Mats. 5.00. Sat. 5.15. Sun. 2.30.) BARRY MARTIN in FIDDLER ON THE ROOF also starring Stella Marry. 5th Year.

KINGHEAD, Isle of Wight. Tel. 01-220. LUNCH TIME. PICKFORD, 5 new plays by DAVID HENRY WILSON. 8.30 pm (1st Mon)

LUNCH TIME. At The Land and Sea. 8.30. 8.45. 8.55. 9.05. 9.15. 9.25. 9.35. 9.45. 9.55. 10.05. 10.15. 10.25. 10.35. 10.45. 10.55. 11.05. 11.15. 11.25. 11.35. 11.45. 11.55. 12.05. 12.15. 12.25. 12.35. 12.45. 12.55. 1.05. 1.15. 1.25. 1.35. 1.45. 1.55. 2.05. 2.15. 2.25. 2.35. 2.45. 2.55. 3.05. 3.15. 3.25. 3.35. 3.45. 3.55. 4.05. 4.15. 4.25. 4.35. 4.45. 4.55. 5.05. 5.15. 5.25. 5.35. 5.45. 5.55. 6.05. 6.15. 6.25. 6.35. 6.45. 6.55. 7.05. 7.15. 7.25. 7.35. 7.45. 7.55. 8.05. 8.15. 8.25. 8.35. 8.45. 8.55. 9.05. 9.15. 9.25. 9.35. 9.45. 9.55. 10.05. 10.15. 10.25. 10.35. 10.45. 10.55. 11.05. 11.15. 11.25. 11.35. 11.45. 11.55. 12.05. 12.15. 12.25. 12.35. 12.45. 12.55. 1.05. 1.15. 1.25. 1.35. 1.45. 1.55. 2.05. 2.15. 2.25. 2.35. 2.45. 2.55. 3.05. 3.15. 3.25. 3.35. 3.45. 3.55. 4.05. 4.15. 4.25. 4.35. 4.45. 4.55. 5.05. 5.15. 5.25. 5.35. 5.45. 5.55. 6.05. 6.15. 6.25. 6.35. 6.45. 6.55. 7.05. 7.15. 7.25. 7.35. 7.45. 7.55. 8.05. 8.15. 8.25. 8.35. 8.45. 8.55. 9.05. 9.15. 9.25. 9.35. 9.45. 9.55. 10.05. 10.15. 10.25. 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## BOOKS OF THE DAY

## The shift in awareness

by ALEX COMFORT

**PENTAGON OF POWER**, by Lewis Mumford (Secker & Warburg, £4.50).

**THE AGE OF AQUARIUS: Technology and the Cultural Revolution**, by William Bruden (Eyre & Spottiswoode, £2.60).

MOST ages are lucky in getting a better guru than they deserve. The last had Russell, Haldane, the Huxleys, and Herbert Read: this one has, among others, Mumford, to set against the McLuhans. In a sense he bridges both ages, for he is as much a Plato to that inarticulate Socrates as Geddes, but he belongs patly and emphatically to the new, aquarian, rather than the old, hellbent technological, sensibility. At the same time his fascinated and sympathetic awareness of technology makes him uniquely able to talk unambiguously and he has been doing so since before the Second World War.

In fact, his orientation is fully scientific and his discipline is human biology—the field which extends from genetics to architecture and from demography to religious behaviour. He is also a natural publicist in the good sense, who can handle an audience as professionally as Pete Seeger. His weakness has been an early unawareness of depth psychology, but he has remedied this through an intuitive reading of social symbolism rather than psychoanalytic theory—an approach fully in line with his ideological openness. We all owe him a very great deal, and that includes the entire "concerned" generation which hasn't necessarily read his big, scholarly, and rhetorical books.

The new book is an extended warning—warning in Mumford's speciality. It is serious but unhysterical. At the same time he has a proper awareness of the resilience of man—the hair-curling school of Luddites tend to underestimate their audience: if people are that stupid, why write? Even the terrifying aspects of technological society are uncontrolled and its assumption that "can" equals "should"—are, measures of the

human capacity for achievement. Accordingly Mumford's dissection of what is wrong with contemporary scientific city culture, and what damage it is still likely to do before our scientific are matched by our social skills is intelligently un pessimistic. It can be argued that sensibility is changing too late to prevent much damage, but it is changing. For this change I think Mumford is largely responsible. "The gates of the technocratic prison will open automatically, in spite of their rusty ancient hinges, as soon as we choose to walk out."

What appears implicitly from this brilliant piece of polemic is the change in the nature of revolution—

**'The problem in the cities of the great imperial Powers has gone beyond revolution as principle, to militancy as self-preservation...'**

**'At least the shift in awareness, wherever it leads, is afoot in America now...'**

away from revolution as a single event and towards militancy and protest as constant civic activities. In a sense, though one fully understands the persistence of old-style Tupamaro type insurgency in colonial countries, the problem in the cities of the great imperial powers has gone beyond revolution as principle, to militancy as self-preservation, even for the tem-

porarily prosperous. This would have been worth spelling out for its political importance, but the point is made.

It takes an American, a citizen of an anti-imperialist tradition gone imperialist, and an inheritor of the American mixture of optimism, technique, populism, and public violence, to see this trend to the full. Probably it will take America to enact the change, as it took Russia to create the odd mixture of terrorism and socialism which has overtaken the predictions of Marx. At least the shift in awareness, wherever it leads, is afoot in America now.

Braden—a lightweight in comparison, but a good one—is briskly concerned with the same shift. If men of goodwill are in confusion, as they were in 1780, at least they are in motion and in voice. Some of the things they do and say will be mad, but they are marginally more likely to alter events purposefully, and to create Blakes and Jeffersons rather than Robespierres, than were the early inheritors of Rousseau and Voltaire.

What neither Mumford nor Braden fully evaluates is the immense increase in education and expectation which technology has generated. If the Republicans of the French Revolution were ungovernable by reason of poverty and despair, modern citizens are ungovernable by reason of education and expectation. The increase in education and expectation which technology has generated, is a far better basis on which to resist inadvertent disaster and psychopathic deviance. In an uprising against ignorance and psychopathology, Luddism has no place: what we need, and are getting, is a movement to reform the aims and uses of technology.

If few politicians read these books, except to pick up ecological catch-phrases to varnish their intentions, that is the point: it is the social arm of our culture—politics, greed, and noncommunication—which are due for the headsmen's axe, not science. The realisation by American students crowding back to biology classes, that their concerns are what human biology is about is only the start of matter.

## Solzhenitsyn's dead

by GABRIEL PEARSON

**STORIES AND PROSE POEMS**, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, translated by Michael Glenny (Bodley Head, £1.75).

THERE is an unprecedented consensus that Solzhenitsyn is a great writer in the grand Russian tradition of ethical urgency and openness to life. Yet his two major novels, "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," confined as they are to closed institutions, looks inevitably somewhat cramped. They are about loss, restriction, the final freedom of the inmate and the condemned. What was perhaps in question was whether this institutional constricting which formed the conditions of his genius was not also its limits. These stories dispose of that doubt for good.

Here, the whole Russian experience finds images and occasions absolutely adequate to the enormity of its psychic and historical losses. The concentration is intense, but never glancing or allusive, but somehow open to the full impact of grief and hope. Each story seems the fruit of an absolute freedom whose exercise consists in an acute, almost trembling intensity of attention as though Solzhenitsyn were awaiting the advent of a new human revelation, like the boom of some vast natural event—thaw, a flood, a storm—in the lost depth and breadth of Russia. Only occasionally, in the clearly Krushchevian story "For the Good of the Cause" does one detect the faint of wishful thinking. Predominantly, Solzhenitsyn waits on his materials with a loving ruthlessness, listening for the waste and inertia to yield up the secret of their dead.

## Remote past

The dead are Solzhenitsyn's theme and what drives him is the urgency of their cause as though they were in his keeping. The dead include Russia's remote past, the slain myriads of the battle against the Tartars at Kulikovo; the numberless serfs who reared the old-Russian miracle of St Petersburg from the marshes; Russia's religious heritage, the angelus no longer heard in the fields, the churches turned into warehouses and garages; the natural world appropriated by tyranny, yet still blazing in the poetry of Yessenin; and even what was cultivated and gentle in Tsarist Russia, the rich and deep, aristocratic yet uncorrupted voice of an actor who does not know that Tsaritsyn has become Stalingrad.

Above all, the dead is what has been eclipsed by greed and callousness—the elusive, but lovingly construed purity of a marginal old woman in "Matryona's House" where Solzhenitsyn seems to be wrestling the substance and worth of a good soul from an almost infinite depth of indifference.

For Solzhenitsyn, this indifference is evidently a greater threat even than atrocity with which he called "We will never die" explores the modern fear and contempt of death. "We do not know what to say about death," Solzhenitsyn remarks, and the comment is obviously not an existential and political. Politically its reference is at once to dogmatic Communist refusal of ultimate questions and to the nameless victims of purges, war, the camps. Existential its application is limited to the Communist world. Inevitably, resurrection and its extreme difficulty is one of his themes. "The Easter Procession," significantly dated "Easter Day," describes the bullying of an elderly congregation by rowdy and heedless youths. No atrocity occurs ("This is one of the better years"), yet the mockery of Christ is clearly in his mind.

## Holy polity

Where Solzhenitsyn seems so uniquely Russian is in the identity of his religious with his social concerns. Russia is a holy polity, ideally a community of believers. The terms "we" and "us" abound at every turn, used sometimes ironically, sometimes rhetorically, but mostly as deliberate assertions of communality. In "The Easter Procession," he prophesies that future generations, deprived of religious sustenance, "will turn and trample on us all." "We Russians" would be very foolish to neglect "the site of the battle of Kulikovo." Even the prisoner's intimate enjoyment of fresh air and the smell of blossom concludes "A long as there is fresh air to breathe we may survive a little longer." All the stories seem basically to move through an arc from "I" to "us," from self to self-in-other. There is a sense in which Solzhenitsyn really is a Communist writer and it is this that makes his duel with the authorities so significant and the lack of bibliographical information in what reads like an excellent translation, especially deplorable.

## NEXT WEEK

DAVID CAUTE—on T. C. Worsley's memoir of the Thirties, "Fellow Travellers."

KEITH DEWHURST—on The Classic Slam.

A. H. HALSEY—on Eysenck's "Race, Intelligence, and Education."



Alexander Solzhenitsyn

## Bobby's people

by Jonathan Steele

**AMERICAN JOURNEY**, by Jean Stein and George Plimpton (Andre Deutsch, £3.75).

IT must have been the whistle-stop tour to end all such tours. Whether you accept that the idea was chosen only for practical reasons, as Robert Kennedy's friends claim in this book, the notion of taking his body by a slow moving train from New York to Washington was a brilliant inspiration. "There were too many people to go from St Patrick's Cathedral to Arlington so the train emerged out of necessity." The result was that the weeping thousands who lined the route, or saluted stiffly, or held up their children in tremulous arms, were Americans who lived on the wrong side of the tracks, with black faces or names that end with "a" or "o" and "x" and "k". These were the people who Kennedy seemed to be able to move as no other politician could.

This book is based on that journey, a collection of interviews (done after the event) with ordinary people who watched the train and with the political establishment that rode in it. I have two main criticisms. First, its pretension to be a history of the Kennedy assassination is a little far-fetched. There is no doubt that valuable books have been produced on slavery or the depression by recording directly the voices of folk who lived through them. But a collection of oral memories is not the same thing. Important though the Kennedys were on the American scene in the 1960s, contemporary America is more than the recollections of individuals about charismatic politicians, just as a public opinion poll on people's presidential preferences is a trifling guide to the complex texture of men and women's daily concerns.

## Quotable quotes

Secondly this book is at times perfectly dreadful. The dead can do no wrong, but their lives can be so full of mistakes that they are sometimes breathtaking. Take this one, Bobby Kennedy was in favour of "the underdog." Alpha plus. Bobby Kennedy worked for Joe McCarthy. Gamma minus? Not according to Kenneth O'Donnell, who says that Bobby saw McCarthy as an underdog because "he thought there were unfair aspects to the criticisms of the senator."

That said, the book is a mine of quotable quotes and many sharp insights. It comes off as Bobby's character, experience, and potential were contradictory and unpredictable enough to fascinate radicals and liberals alike. A similar book about the patrician elder brother would be just oil.

## Capability

by BRIAN KNOX

**WREN**, by Margaret Whinney (Thames & Hudson, £2.10; paperback £1.25).

IT'S a little hard to criticise this book, when the publishers have promised part of the proceeds of each copy to the St Paul's Appeal. But it is hardly necessary. Dr Whinney has provided something that has been needed, a brief, clear, extremely well illustrated outline of Wren's life and buildings. She skirts the controversies, notably that about relations inside the Office of Works in his later years; she is perhaps too methodical in identifying influences; and she is cautiously enthusiastic, ending with a balanced assessment of him by European standards which is a little hard on the creator of St Stephen's Walbrook and the Great Model for St Paul's.

What emerges very clearly are Wren's huge volume of activity—somehow the book's shortness brings it all into focus—and his ability to compromise in order to get something built. It is easy to think of the perfectionist, like, say, Lefoux, as the "architect's architect," perhaps there should be more professional respect for the practical man, good-tempered, easy with much of Wren's character. But not all; and we are left guessing at what spark first lit Wren's way into architecture and then led him to devote all his brilliant talents and long life to it.

## JEREMY SEABROOK'S ENGLISH LIVES

**JEREMY SEABROOK** has written a remarkably perceptive, and in many ways a very beautiful book, ostensibly about the decaying mill-town of Blackburn, but in fact full of startling insights about the state of British society, and particularly working-class society.

His means was the taped interview, of which there are about forty—apparently the simplest, but probably the most complex method of recounting social moods and relationships. The book's beauty comes not from the lives which its narrators describe, which for the most part are squalid and unhappy, but from the sharp eye of reality which continually makes the reader pull up and relate what he has read to his own experience.

Unlike Ronald Blythe's "Akenfield," which was in some ways a rural version of the same idea, there is no attempt here to make the speakers appear more reasonable or articulate than they are. The bare evidence is presented, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions towards a particular conclusion.

Seabrook's argument is that the change in the industrial pattern of a town like Blackburn and the growth in prosperity has led to a falling apart of traditional working-class culture and unity. This has brought about a malaise, both in the victims of the changes—the old and the poor, who tend to turn on the twin scapegoats of immigration and permittiveness—and in the more prosperous, who have created in themselves a contempt for society's failures.

One of the sharpest and in some ways most frightening interviews is with a group of women who are dirty, contemptuous of the local immigrants. They refuse to rely on merely hysterical, abstract abuse, and instead rationalise their feelings through specific events, imagined or real. Thus the immigrants are dirty, contemptuous of the English, bring down property values and sponge off social security.

## Unreal 'facts'

Each woman vies with the others in heaping on these unreal "facts," and it is another strength of the book that the actual circumstances of the conversation are carefully described. We can read not just a transcript but a complete social situation, almost as if we were sitting invisibly in the room, judging without the compromises of actually talking. Seabrook himself neither condemns nor apologises for his speakers.

The main objections would be the author's own tendencies to purple in his descriptive, rather than discursive, passages which sometimes give an unintended glamour to the seediest settings. He ends rather lamely with a short story written by himself about a mill girl dying, in which he appears to jump together his own more obvious discoveries as the raw material of the tale, and lard it with the sentiment of the girl's death. The very failure of this story is a sign of the power and accuracy of the rest of the book.

The final effect is deeply moving, and at times very funny. The book's greatest value is perhaps in giving us the chance to realise and perceive some of the changes in our urban life which have in the past been too subtle or even obscured for us to notice. It is a remarkable achievement.

## The Oxford History of South Africa

II: SOUTH AFRICA 1870-1966

Edited by MONICA WILSON

and LEONARD THOMPSON

"It is not the separate chapters devoted to the Africans but the constant awareness of their presence that gives the new volume its special character. Whereas the traditional historiography has stressed the differences between South Africans of Dutch and British origin, these authors never forget that the competition for the leadership among the white rulers of a country that is mostly black."—RAYMOND OLIVER in *The Guardian* £5

## South Africa SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Edited by HERIBERT ADAM

Most of the contributors to this analytical study live or have lived in South Africa, and thus provide a sense of the reality and the tensions of that complex society. They deal with different aspects of the racial situation, segregated groups and attitudes towards them, the power elite, African nationalism, religion, education, urbanization, legal provisions, and the labour market. £3.50

## Samuel Richardson A BIOGRAPHY

T. C. DUNCAN EAVES AND BEN D. KIMPEL

"The critical chapters of Messrs. Eaves' and Kimpel's primarily biographical study are just, sensible, and warmly felt... I read it with increasing admiration of how well they have performed a delightful task..."—ANGUS WILSON in *The Observer* 12 plates £6.50

## Apollo's Blended Dream

A STUDY OF THE POETRY OF LOUIS MACNEICE

WILLIAM T. MCKINNON

MacNeice was convinced that the true poet unites the surface and the core of experience, and that to reach the core belief is essential. Dr McKinnon examines this belief and discusses MacNeice's search for the forms in which to express it. His book reveals the intellectual seriousness of MacNeice's poetry, and should dispel any misconception of him as a lightweight. £3.75

Oxford University Press



## Beyond the Stable State

DONALD SCHON sets out fully the ideas raised in his Reith Lectures. "A guide book to real human advance." Anthony Wedgwood Benn, *Guardian*

"More radical than it looks. He ought to be taken seriously." Mary Douglas

temple.smith £2.50

## A cruise of doppelgangers

NEW FICTION reviewed by ROBERT NYE

THE title of Gerald Walker's first novel turns on two meanings of the word *cruising*, neither of them yet recognised by the OED though I should imagine that one or the other of them should soon be making an appearance in the appropriate dictionaries of criminal slang. In the first place, male homosexuals like to "cruise" when they go out on the streets looking for like-minded company. In the second place, American policemen "cruise" when they go out looking for crime. Mr Walker brings the two meanings together by bringing the two activities together. Not so difficult, perhaps, but he adds a third dimension by confusing and complicating them with each other.

Come to think of it, the book is packed with doubles and doppelgangers and split-mirror images. A Jack the Ripper-type murderer with a hatred of queers, operating in the seamy parts of New York City, chooses only victims who look like himself. A policeman, John Lynch, detailed to pose as a homosexual to entice the killer, grows so uncertain of his own sexual identity that he murders a man who appears to be propositioning him in a park, only to discover that the murdered man was another policeman detailed to pose as a homosexual to entice the killer. ... And so on.

All very novel and neat, improbable you might say, save that Mr Walker writes with a harsh-edged distinction that imparts a considerable feeling of verisimilitude. He doesn't overdo his homosexual scene in the name of realism, nor does he get muzzy or like a physicist exploring its narcissistic possibilities; instead he offers something as readable as *Simenon* and with some of the master's feeling for the odder angles of the human psyche.

Peter de Polnay's *A T-Shaped World* strikes me as a bit of a cheat, in comparison,

**CRUISING**, by Gerald Walker (W. H. Allen, £1.50).

**A T-SHAPED WORLD**, by Peter de Polnay (W. H. Allen, £1.75).

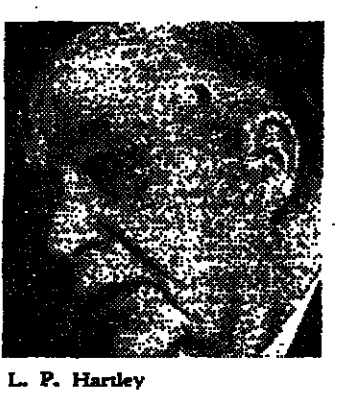
**MRS CARTERET RECEIVES**, and other stories, by L. P. Hartley (Hamish Hamilton, £1.50).

**JUNGLE LOVERS**, by Paul Theroux (Bodley Head, £2.1).

**LITTLE DOGS' DAY**, by Jack Trevor Story (Allison & Busby, £1.50).

for here the manifest sexuality at the heart of the story is dodged at the end, when the 11-year-old girl, Theresa, who has caused all the commotion, is simply packed off in a railway train while her would-be rapist turns his attentions to someone else. If Mr Walker's final scene in a steam bath certainly errs on the side of melodrama and gores, Mr de Polnay's determination to be the pastiness of stage cannot be said to be any more successful in its artistic effect. This is a shame because earlier Mr de Polnay shows unusual skill in creating a claustrophobic English village atmosphere, and in gradually building up psychological tension by a clever exploitation of the relationship between an uncle and niece after the man's wife has left him. The writing is competent and the feeling for a state of childish innocence which possesses a flirtatious power to corrupt is well served by this competence but in the end, as I say, I think the author tends to dissolve his plot, rather than resolve it.

There is, of course, a school of such shy (or sly?) dissolvers, in which L. P. Hartley is almost surely a Senior Chemistry Master. No one can



L. P. Hartley

more persuasively leave a story hanging in the air, making us feel that it must be our fault we have not "got" it; no one can evoke mood and character more fragilily; in spite of the surface clarity, few demand such close attention if they are to be understood at all.

The stories in his new collection, *Mrs Carteret Receives*, tend to be overshadowed by the first and title tale, set in Venice between the wars and soaked in the personality of the kind of awesomely dominating middle-aged lady Mr Hartley does so well. Mrs Carteret, born Hannah Finkelstein in New York, would have fascinated Henry James, and so, I think, would Mr Hartley's deployment of what we might call the anti-simile, usually for comic purposes, as here "She rose to her feet, a rather formidable escalation, very unlike Venus rising from the waves."

This device is typical of his mind, faintly quizzical, picking up characters with the sugar tongs and looking at them doubtfully before consigning them to the cup of tea which is the precise taste and colour of his fiction. Whether it is occasionally—as in

"Please do not Touch," and "Paradise Paddock" included here—a rather high-class way of avoiding the implications of his own themes is a matter for individual deliberation. Some may well consider that the short story is too much of a good thing for this author's talent, providing him with a moral loophole in the shape of the form itself. ...

Paul Theroux is a talented writer with a special corner in understanding the tricky interplay of greed and callousness—the elusive, but lovingly construed purity of a marginal old woman in "Matryona's House" where Solzhenitsyn seems to be wrestling the substance and worth of a good soul from an almost infinite depth of indifference.

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## Insider

PETER HARVEY

**THE DAY OF THE JACKAL**, by Frederick Forsyth (Hutchinson, £2).

"THE Day of the Jackal" works beautifully. For the first time since Delington has died, albeit slightly, to open the door on the dim underworld of international espionage, I feel held spellbound, riveted to this chilling, superbly researched, story. Or is it fiction?

Centring around a last-ditch bid by the OAS to rid itself of General de Gaulle, Frederick Forsyth's book delicately walks the tightrope twice fact and fancy. And the tingling question mark lingers long after the last satisfying page has been savoured.

A former BBC and Reuters newsmen, Forsyth has somehow managed to acquire a knowledge of the language, thought and working of secret services of both sides of the Atlantic and Channel that gives his book a remarkable ring of authority.

The Jackal in question is an assassin, hired by the OAS to eliminate de Gaulle. Discovered by the French, he is being put in the breachneck unit to prevent the murder, are characters from Scotland Yard and the Deuxième Bureau who live in warrens and wonder to say any more would be to spoil a superb piece of mystery. Read it and see for yourself.

## THE RAJK TRIAL

by GEORGE

PALOCZI-HORVATH

**VOLUNTEERS FOR THE GALLOWES**, Anatomy of a show-trial, by Bela Szasz (Chatto and Windus, £2.50).

THE method of staging show-trials at which forced to tell the court a pack of ludicrous lies against themselves, was perfected by the Soviet State Security Police in the late 1920s. Since that time, from the Yangtze to the Oder, the accused always confessed to their non-existent crimes and were executed or spent long years in jail. Those who were unwilling to confess were beaten to death. The show-trials led to the murder of masses of people all over

the Soviet block; they were responsible for the insane massacre of Red Army generals right before the last war. Hundreds of thousands of innocents spent a great many years in prison, like Solzhenitsyn's Ivan Denisovich. At all the show-trials "every-one confessed smoothly, without a hitch. As though they were all volunteers for the gallows. It was this perfection that awakened the suspicion of objective observers. They were amazed at the unnatural readiness of the defendants to admit every charge and to forgo even the mildest, most modest attempt at self-defence. They all applied the same pejorative expressions and adjectives to themselves as the Public Prosecutor and the party press applied to them."

This quotation in fact refers to the trial of the members of the non-existent "Titoist conspiracy" in Hungary. The ludicrous script of this allegedly international conspiracy was invented under the direction of MVD General Belkin. In most of the East European States a leading Communist was chosen to head the "Titoist gang" that was supposed to comprise in each country of many thousands of Communists. Every one concerned knew that they were perfectly innocent, yet they were executed or imprisoned after the usual periods of torture.

In Hungary General Belkin chose Laszlo Rajk, one of the

Hungarian heroes of the Spanish Civil War, to act the rôle of chief villain. He and a few scores of leading Communists were executed in 1949-50. Others were sentenced to long prison terms. Bela Szasz, an old friend of Rajk, was one of the grievously tortured of those involved in the Rajk case.

Unlike most of the other resurrected unpersons and prison-graduates, he scorned subjectivity to write the first real anatomy of a show-trial. He handles his fascinating material with a ruthless honesty and a clinical psychiatrist's objective method. His book is a psychological thriller and an important historical document at the same time. The exciting story of the show-trial is told with restraint and a dry sense of humour. The nervous of victims and victimisers is traced to their pathetic ideological sources.

The show-trials are only one of the symptoms of the Soviet psychiatric enigma. Brezhnev is just as enigmatic with his Czechoslovakia as was Stalin with his show-trials. One killed tens of thousands of his most loyal adherents to prove a pointless lie, believed by no one. The other tells 14 million Czechs that he saved them from themselves—at their own request. There is no logic in this madness, only a unanimous pattern: the central theme of the "Volunteers for the Gallowes."



I HAD TO PINCH myself to keep awake during three of the four new movies this week, which doesn't say a lot for my patience, which says even less for my constitution, and practically nothing at all for the goods on display. The only film that kept me from injuring myself was the new Burt Lancaster Western—no masterpiece, believe you me, but at least directed with some feeling for story-telling by Edwin Sherin and with a performance from its star that tells us why he's still so popular.

Valdez is coming to the Odeon, Leicester Square, actually, and is about a part-time Mexican constable who falls foul of a powerful rancher and is sufficiently humiliated by him to seek terrible revenge. This he does by stealing his girl-friend (Susan Clark), making off with her into the mountains, and then picking off the pursuing posse one by one with a buffalo gun. In the end he is trapped but the rancher's men so admire his skill that they refuse to shoot him.

A lot of it is cliché which scarcely pays close inspection, the central one being that of the good, peaceable chap who just happens to be a better murderer than the villains when roused. The morality is of the most basic nature. But on its own level it is good enough entertainment, with Gabor Fogyans relishing his chances to shoot the scenery as vividly as the his boss shoots anyone who gets in his way. And though its naturalism is no longer a rarity, the West looks as hot, sweaty, and hellish as it really must have been. Good old Burt.

The crowning sin of Robert Fuest's *Wuthering Heights* (ABC Shaftesbury Avenue) is its thorough-going dullness. At least Wyler and Buñuel had a distinctive go at translating Brontë into cinematic terms. This version, which is apparently doing very nicely in the States, plods through the story in a fashion that reminds one of nothing so much as a rather mundane television serial. Peter Sarsy's effort for BBC was, in fact, decidedly better.

Part of the trouble lies in the way the book has been telescoped into a sort of period "Love Story," in which Tim Dalton handsomely apes Sir Larry as Heathcliff and Anna Calder-Marshall provides a tea-party version of Catherine so lightweight as to be almost blown away on occasion. One-dimensional characterisations from Julian Glover as Hindley and Ian Ogilvy as Edgar Linton don't help matters, though I dare say the screenplay with its uneasy blend of modern comedy promises doesn't help anyone. "I'm gonna get 'im—I don't care how long it takes—I'm gonna get 'im," says Heathcliff at one point. "Get out or I'll have the law on you," exclaims the magistrate Edgar to Heathcliff at another. To which Catherine replies: "You are the law, you fool!" Hardly



Jiri Pivnicka (above) and Jaroslava Schallerova (right) in "Valerie and her Week of Wonders"

## Wakey, wakey, Valdez is coming

Derek Malcolm reviews new films

the flavour Miss Brontë had in mind.

Not for a moment does one feel that there's any kind of real emotion behind these bickering lovers, so that we don't even get decent melodrama in the grand manner. There are, however, one or two moments of pure farce, such as when the knowing Nellie (otherwise rather well played by Judy Cornwall) tries to tell Catherine, at tea with Edgar, that Heathcliff is at the door through a series of winks and ogles that had my section of the stalls in stitches. Sorry, no Oscars at all.

We see next to nothing of the Czech "new wave" these days, for appallingly obvious reasons. Its only representative at last year's London Festival—

and that after a great deal of humming and ha-ing—was Valerie and her Week of Wonders by Jaromil Jires, which can now be seen at the Paris Pullman. Jires, possibly because it is now difficult to tackle relevant modern subjects, has based this film in the relatively safe confines of the early nineteenth century and chosen poetic fantasy rather than neo-realism as his medium. Unfortunately this is just about the most difficult feat to bring off in the cinema and I don't think he's done so.

A young girl menstruates for the first time in a small Transylvanian town where a mixture of religious bigotry and demon mythology compli-

cates her sexual awakening. Vampires, priests, handsome princes, magic earrings, and weasels float from her mind on to the screen. Her adventures advance from florid romance to Gothic horror. Eventually her essential innocence saves her. Jan Curiš's camera conjures some extraordinarily beautiful images, which are almost matched by Jan Kusak's charming, late-romantic musical score. Yet the whole remains so heavily Freudian and symbolic that it becomes as indigestible as a thick and treacly pudding. Some may find it weird and wonderful. I just found it weird. But a sight for sore eyes just the same, if you can keep them open.

Bert Koetter's *Andy Warhol and His Clan* shows in support. Its lumbering pseudo-significant commentary irritates, particularly because all it really says is that Warhol is Warhol is Warhol. But the clan are all there, simpering and sloshing away, so that should be enough for some in lieu of genuine information.

Macho Callahan (New Victoria) is a Western about a girl (Jean Seberg) who tracks down the killer of her husband (David Janssen) only to fall in love with the guy just as her friends catch up with him. The director is Bernard Kowalski and the whole thing is a dreadful waste of effort, chiefly by the art director, Ted Marshall, who

gets the scene as if his life depended upon making it all seem as real as possible owing to the unreality of everything else around.

Hurry along to the Carlton if you want to catch *Black Flowers for the Bride*, Hal Prince's "comedy of evil" in which Angela Lansbury carries all before her as an impoverished Bavarian countess who falls, along with the rest of her family, for a wicked youth (Michael York) intent on taking over the castle. The film, Prince's first feature, is very uneven but not without charm and has several nice cameos, apart from Miss Lansbury's, to while away the time. You should at least keep awake and that's a comfort.

## WHAT'S WRONG WITH REP?

Robin Thornber on grassroots theatre

"THEATRE OUTSIDE LONDON" is one hell of a brief for a book and John Elsom has taken a masochistic dose of his material. He has spent the past decade visiting every worthwhile provincial theatre and most of the rest. Enough to know that what passes for theatre outside London is nearly as bad as the real, West End theatre-substitute.

But he just can't win. As an exercise in hard-back journalism the project was doomed from the start to be out of date before it got into print—the Stables theatre in Manchester has already sunk without trace. The reportage is conscientious, fair, and largely reliable. But what the provincial theatre needs is a Brecht, not a Boswell.

OK, so what happened between the mid-fifties and 1970 was a change in the structure of provincial theatre. The commercial touring theatres had decreased from 130 to 30 in 10 years; the regional reps increased from 12 to 60 over 30 years.

By giving patronage without making qualitative decisions, Mr Elsom says, the Arts Council has tilted the balance against the commercial theatre. And then he cogently demolishes the Arts Council's report, "The Theatre Today," for the sordid attempt that it is to bring back the theatre of yesterday by putting taxpayer's money into commercial touring and swamping us all in even more Shakespearean set texts.

He analyses hilariously the Arts Council's system of "merit marks" by which the provincial repertory theatres are organised into a regional hierarchy through a giant game of bureaucratic bingo (with a "Chance" card reading "Your Theatre Has Been Chosen to House the National Company" in which case "the player can immediately claim thirty out of thirty, wins the game is in full association with the Arts Council and can receive grants of up to a quarter of a million pounds per year."

And he points out that the real problems with the Arts Council "are nothing to do with regional bias, lack of consistency or tact. It is simply unimaginative." Rep directors know that their grant will not be increased if their product is good or cut if it is poor. "Should the Arts Council be a dynamic force, instead of a paternalistic one?" he asks.

The only real developments in drama since the war have happened at the Royal Court and Stratford East—not in the West End but not exactly "outside London" either. "Hair," of course, happened farther outside London than Mr Elsom means to go.

If the regional documentaries are an early flowering of the repertory revolution then the seeds, as Mr Elsom knows from his own experiences, lie in the reps' theatre-in-education policies. He neatly divides these into the "in-flow" approach or teaching-about-drama

(where directors or publicity officers hector captive audiences of school children or Women's Institutes about Shakespeare or make-up) and the more recent "out-flow" or learning-through-drama approach, where trained actor-teachers involve their audiences in creating their own open-ended happenings.

This technique is going to present us in the next decade with an audience brought up on participation for whom the old-fashioned dramatic displays will be an irrelevant, meaningless ritual.

The theatre they will need and demand will be community forum theatre, indigenous and topical rather than handed-down universal truths. It will have to be created quickly by workshop techniques using resident dramatists. (This doesn't mean the shoddy imitations of "Oh What A Lovely War," which so often emerge from the group-grope method. The best workshop productions are dominated throughout by benign tyrants like Joan Littlewood and Peter Cheeseman.)

Which means that the buildings we are throwing up now at half a million a time are as out-of-date as the plush-and-gilt peep-show barns that were built to house the "Victorians" after-dinner mint-munching.

"THEATRE OUTSIDE LONDON," by John Elsom, is published today by Macmillan at £3.

## FESTIVAL HALL

Neville Cardus

### Barenboim

OVER THE WEEKEND Daniel Barenboim was heard playing one of the late piano sonatas of Beethoven. On Tuesday, in the Royal Festival Hall, he conducted the Ninth Symphony of Bruckner, taking in his stride the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, Pinchas Zukerman the soloist.

This young Barenboim is really a remarkable event in our recent musical life, probably the most gifted musician of his years since Busoni—and Busoni at no time of his life could have conducted a Bruckner symphony with Barenboim's orchestral control.

Barenboim certainly seemed absorbed in the Bruckner tonal forge; and the New Philharmonia Orchestra was his plastic and sensitive collaborator. The Ninth Symphony of Bruckner, never finished and born in much travail, is a severe test of a conductor's long-viewed grasp of the whole and his power to concentrate on passing details and parts. The first movement—"Solemn-Misterioso"—with its three groups of themes, can easily run to discursiveness if the pulse of the music is allowed to weaken. I much admired Barenboim's judgment of the contrasts of a quite complex use of related and non-related tonality with the true Bruckner singleness of onward, if sometimes apparently static, motion. The broad lyric phrases were beautifully sonorous. And the sense of a movement, at first earthbound, intent on a final aspiration, was another of Barenboim's rare points.

The scherzo was perhaps here and there a little too precisely fingered. In the best of books about Bruckner, Dr Robert Simpson writes of the "infernal gates" rung open in this scherzo; but I can find no hint of diabolism in Bruckner. This original scherzo dances on the toe or hoof fantastic; sometimes it, for me, anticipates even Sibelius.

The crown of the Ninth Symphony is the Adagio, again diverse yet curiously unchanging. Barenboim and the New Philharmonia came close to the heart of the matter. The coda was as a benediction and release. But the problem for the conductor of Bruckner is that he must be technically masterful yet anonymous. He must be content to serve Bruckner as a sort of possessed unseen medium of spiritual communication.

Only two living conductors are able to conduct Bruckner with, let us say, inviolable omnipresence—Klemperer and Horenstein. The impression we sometimes get from Bruckner's music is an unawareness on the composer's part that anybody is listening at all. We can't expect complete self-abnegation from a young musical interpreter. But Barenboim is on the way towards freedom from the personal equation. Bruckner would surely have embraced him afterwards, calling him a "Wunderkind," maybe giving him a Trinkgeld, a tip, as once he tipped Richter.

### COLNAGHI

Caroline Tisdall

### Durer

FOR THOSE who can't make it to Nuremberg, the exhibition of his prints and engravings at Colnaghi's is no poor substitute. It's a magnificent representation of this side of his art which

## review



St Christopher (detail): Colnaghi

after all, made him more famous internationally than his painting. Fifteenth century Germany reached its greatest heights in graphic art, and Dürer's woodcuts and engravings were to serve as models in Italy, from which he drew so much of his inspiration, France, the Low Countries, Russia, Spain, even Persia.

Engraving was a new medium, and Dürer was remarkably suited to it. Trained as a goldsmith, like so many of the greatest engravers of the century, it was logical step to apply a craftsman's skill to the new concept of producing impressions on paper rather than precious metals. Then Dürer was a true Renaissance man: inquiring, adventurous, extremely conscious of the artist's enormously expanded role. It was as symptomatic that he should turn to the possibilities offered by a new medium as that he should feel free of the limitations of the artist-craftsman in the medieval sense and turn to science, astronomy, philosophy, and writing—treatises on human proportion and perspective.

In Dürer's hands even the traditional woodcut, used until his time as a crude hilt of the illiterate, became a subtle and technically virtuoso medium, so much so that professional block cutters often had difficulty in carrying out his designs. His desire to do justice to the infinite complexity of God's creation is reflected in the intricacy of his prints.

The exhibition covers all stages of his development, from his early training in Nuremberg, the exhibition of his prints and engravings at Colnaghi's is no poor substitute. It's a magnificent representation of this side of his art which

ent types of audience. Some are simplistic religious narrative, others complicated allegory for sophisticated. Between them they illustrate Dürer's concern with humanism, his awareness of death in the midst of life, his scientific delight in the minute details of nature, and his fascination with the grotesque. Prodiges and monsters, many-footed, double-headed pig, a whale he rushed to see in Zealand catching malaria in the effort, the whi rhino, all these were wonderful to the artist, but Dürer's obsession with the was also partly due to a gener foreboding that the approaching doom date 1500 might mean the end of it world.

All these are represented, together with the later works dealing more specifically with the human predicament: the four temperaments, sacred and profane learning symbolised by Jerome and "Melancholy." This has been interpreted as symbolic of the artist's own dilemma. Surrounded by the tools of his trade, with all his learning and his understanding of eternity, but unable to portray it.

### ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

Edward Greenfield

### Northern Sinfonia

BENJAMIN BRITTEN has stayed com manding broad-minded in choosing new music for the Aldeburgh Festival but not surprisingly he leans toward composers who are kind to player-fingers, to singers' throats and to listeners' ears in the way he is himself. Hans Keller developed the point in a fascinating lecture at Jubilee Hall on Monday (due to be heard before long on Radio 3) and the Northern Sinfonia put it into practice by including two kind and communicative works for its Maltings concert under George Malcolm.

It was Britten himself who directly prompted the writing of Nicholas Maw's Sinfonia, not for the Aldeburgh Festival but as the first commission under the Aspen Award founded with his Aspen Prize money. Maw intended it for the Northern Sinfonia in its early days under the enterprising Michael Wall, and it still fits the size and character of this talented orchestra remarkably well. Though this performance was not so polished as one by the English Chamber Orchestra due to appear next month on record, it found the right romantic urgency, particularly in the wide-ranging G-flat variation movement. The difficult horn part were splendidly taken.

David Lord's Harpsichord Concertino was the other even more approachable recent work in the programme, written last year for George Malcolm to play and direct at the Bath Festival. It is a delightful piece, not ambitious in the slightest but full of the open good humour and wit that mark Lord's personality as well as his music. I loved the swaying beguine episode in the first movement. The slow movement brings a graver note, though I am sorry the composer did not allow his natural lyricism a freer flow. Malcolm and the Northern Sinfonia played the piece with fine point, energy, and love.

The other two works were Bach's D minor Clavier Concerto—the unamplified harpsichord for once balanced perfectly, thanks to the Maltings acoustics—and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll." Wagner at the Maltings has a glorious ring to it. No use thinking in terms of live opera performances there, except for audiences of millions, but next time they record a complete Wagner opera this should certainly be the Valhalla.

Neville Cardus's notice appeared in later editions yesterday.





# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Picture of Eleanor Fazan by Frank Martin

## The dancing years

Austin John Marshall talks to Eleanor Fazan, a First Lady of the British theatre and producer of this weekend's gala performance at The Mermaid in aid of Amnesty International

1956: HUNGARY and Suez. Pony tails and flaties and duff coats. A pretty girl nicknamed Fizz had made a startling triple debut as a stage director and choreographer—by having three simultaneous stage shows running simultaneously. And if "Grab Me Gondola," "Paddle Your Own Canoe," and "Share My Lettuce" sound like nursery tales compared to what all hangs out in the stage today, Eleanor Fazan herself was by then a veteran. Like Audrey Hepburn (with whom she shared digs) she had been one of Cecil Landau's chorines, slugging around the night clubs until she got a "break" in her case taking over as lead dancer in an early fifties U.S. import called "Touch and Go."

Marriage and pregnancy led her from dancing to showing other dancers how. Then with her (first) husband encouraging and iron professionalism guiding, she earned a magic around her name which made it a by-word for success in show after hit show.

She repeated her hat-trick in the early sixties "Blitz," "The Rag Trade," and as midwife at the rebirth of English satire with "Beyond The Fringe." Finally into the full-frontal seventies she found herself sued last year by Dowager Lady Birdwood for blasphemy as co-director of the ring-ding God-rump "Council of Love."

We were denied what could have been the court drama of the century (which would have made a great climax for the musical) when John Mortimer succeeded in having the case dismissed on a technicality.

Fazan actually sounds like some kind of dance—something between a fandango and a pavana. She sits now, one foot tucked up in a red leather swivel armchair, frequently smiling a wide, puzzled smile, lighting Bensons and brushing her fringe aside. She is a modest and slender lady in modest black, bottle-green, and cream. Her hair is blonde and styled in a simple, elegant way. She is wearing a red leather swivel armchair, frequently smiling a wide, puzzled smile, lighting Bensons and brushing her fringe aside. She is a modest and slender lady in modest black, bottle-green, and cream. Her hair is blonde and styled in a simple, elegant way.

Lots of people think that, but I was born in Kenya, of a family in local colonial government. My father flew the Union Jack in the garden. I would be a great disappointment to my

mother, who is a staunch Tory. My political feelings are mainly anti any kind of hierarchy or institution.

The voice is low and warm with undertones suggesting wounds still too raw to speak of. The elfin face is alluring with huge green-tinted spectacles. On the coffee table mixed up with copies of "Oz" are scripts and notes for her current project—dances arranged for Peter O'Toole in the film adaptation of "The Ruling Class."

"When I came to London at the age of fifteen I was a baby. A baby—I still feel it. I was a baby under my arm." Her schooling was completed with three years at Sadler's Wells and Arts Educational. She paints a nostalgic picture of the life of a chorus girl, bringing to mind a zippy montage sequence in a 1930s movie. "A-one, a-two. The Empress, the Empress, Churchill's changing in the kitchen! For £10-11 a week, Blackface, Southsea Islander, Whiteface clown, all on the same night. I was a leopard lady, a girl on a handpainted tie—and we were always doing tarts: we thought we really knew, swingin' our handbags around—split skirts!"

A bigger stage now, drum roll and "Touch and Go"—her first break. "Rules were very strict with fines for chipped nail varnish or holey tights! All this was apprenticeship for me: the complete sublimation of the self into a technique—something all dancers recognise and respond to. We know how flipping difficult it all is."

No backstage movie would be complete without a romance between the pianist and the dancer. Stanley Myers became her first husband. (Her second is a rugged superstar Nigel Davenport who is currently being Bothwell to Vanessa Redgrave's Mary Queen of Scots: so there.)

Documentary sequence as Eleanor, now a mum, stands on Edinburgh station holding her baby son, Nicky, in a carriot waiting for money for the night. "Pregnancy and motherhood forced me outside my own dancing into handling other dancers. The change to handling actors came about through applying the same principles. Avoid effects for their own sake. Identify with the artist. Being by nature responsive I can do this fairly naturally, and with Stanley pushing like mad, things gradually got better."

Montage here of getting and spend-

ing money. The never-had-it so good years. Then 1960. The year of satire. Dudley Moore piano on sound-track as Jonathan Miller, in deep conversation with Alan Bennett and Peter Cook arrive at Fazan acres. "People think that 'Beyond the Fringe' because of its title was transplanted whole from Edinburgh. The original show was only an hour long. There was a hell of a lot of work to do in mounting what was virtually a new show for London."

"I really care about what's popular. I know immediately if a show I've worked on is good, but the most popular theatre is a failure compared to football." She has had about 50 television credits for "dance arrangement" but when it came to studio direction—she was completely thrown by a situation where I had to direct contact with people—up in that room with buttons and monitor screens. I even went to Huw Weldon and asked if it would be possible to meet the cameraman for half an hour beforehand. Impossible. Once I was so weak with terror that my knees went. I had literally to crawl out of the control room."

"May be it was just part of phase. After my marriage broke up I had been sitting at home—dreading the telephone. Finally, Anthony Page offered me an acting part. Mistress to the Nick Williams part in the staging of 'Inadmissible Evidence.' I was pretty bad at first, opening down in Brighton. Lindsay Anderson took me out on the beach at night with great waves crashing: stood me on the pier while he was sitting down on the shingle yelling 'Now—project! Things must have improved because I was given the part of the wife in the movie.'"

The baby in the carriot on Edinburgh station is now 15 with shoulder-length hair, reads OZ, plays the trombone, and goes to Santana concerts, and needs help with his exams. Fizz walks me up the gravel path, two dogs vying around our feet. Only her occasional sharp outbursts at them had broken through the mildness of our conversation and given a hint of the speed and force of her reflexes. I asked if she ever got violent at home. "Only when I need help. Which is usually just before the start of a big job. I'm totally unbearable."



## Breathing space

Dorothy Townsend on a new project to fight asthma

IN DENVER, it was 2 am and the Rocky Mountain night air was cold. A small boy in one of four dormitory beds got up, put on his slippers and robe, and went outside. Before he left the building he pushed a button. Across a dark playground, about a city block away, a buzzer alerted hospital nurses that a child was coming in for help.

The next day in an intensive care unit somebody asked who brought him in. "Nobody," the 9-year-old spoke up. "I ain't no baby!" This exhibition of toughness and self reliance was a dramatic turnabout for the boy, a victim of intractable asthma, who had been used to "babbling" at home.

To doctors at the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital here, the change in attitude was regarded as a healthy sign, signalling a possible change in the course of the illness. The solo night trip to the hospital illustrates an important facet of the thinking that goes into the controlled environment of resident patients at CARH.

"I used to worry me," admitted the institute's information director, a woman with children of her own. "I am an overprotective mother and I know it."

Before going to CARH, most of the 128 resident patients, 6 to 16 years of age, had been close to death more than once. Their lives were an endless cycle of limited activity, doctors, hospitals, oxygen tents, and powerful, life-sustaining drugs. Many had never even walked to school.

Last year CARH's baseball team won the Denver junior league championship and its football team, the "Asthmaauts," enjoyed an undefeated season—all in competition with "healthy" public school teams.

How can this be, when the physician in charge of hospital services at the institute says there is no known positive cure for asthma? CARH has no magical drugs that the doctors at home didn't know about and there are no miracles on the magic mountain. The closest thing to a single answer would seem to be total management of the child—medically, dietetically, environmentally, even socially.

In addition to living in a controlled environment, there is the knowledge that "right here" is everything to cope with a severe asthma attack, no matter how frightening. That helps alleviate anxiety, another precipitant of attacks.

At home, in almost all cases, the onset of an attack was the cue for panic, on the part of the child and his parents. "Panic at home aggravated the conditions without any doubt," said Dr Hyman Chai, the director of hospital services. Here they learn a lot about their disease and that they can lead a normal life. He said the children, through their own experience, "have a pretty good idea when they need help and when they don't, and they can handle it very much better than their parents used to do."

The therapeutic programme at CARH is basically aimed at making the child perform normally," he said, "and we pretty well achieve the goal. If you have a child who wants to play baseball, to keep him in bed is a miserable life. It's important to any child to feel normal. Kids dislike being different."

The behavioural scientists have found that many of the children can make an attack more or less severe, can induce vomiting and get themselves hospitalised, or try through calmness to keep the attack from getting worse. They know that if they get three bronchodilating inhalations (called "Nebis" because a nebuliser, a sort of spray gun—is used) in any one day, they are automatically hospitalised and that two Nebis means restriction to the grounds. If there is an exciting ball game or other activity, said Tom Creer, CARH's head behavioural scientist, they will try to calm down and relax, hoping the wheezing will stop and they won't have to take a Neb.

"We discipline them when they need it and try not to be over sympathetic," said recreational director Jim Haddinger. "Some outsiders may feel we are pretty hard on them as sick kids. But we just treat them as kids."—Los Angeles Times.

## Girl at the end of her tether

A cautionary tale by Bill Lansbury

AS SHE ENTERED my room in the Probation Office the young man with her excused himself and asked the way to the toilets. She sat silent and neat in the easy chair with a magazine held high in front of her.

"Tell me your name?" I started. "Anne."

"And the young man?" "Roger."

"And why are you here?" "I... why am I here? She looked around the room and at me. "I've got nowhere to stay."

Her voice was soft, clear, low and expressionless. Her neck was bruised with love bites.

"Roger's ever so nice. I like him. I met him two nights ago."

"Where?" "Underneath the arches."

"Which arches?" "I dunno... I dunno... I can't remember. Where is he? Is he coming back? Where has he gone? Where has he gone?" she fretted.

She glared at me. Her grey eyes moved in and out of focus. A moment of panic seemed to fit across her pale face. Her smooth forehead suddenly creased-up into a mass of worried folds and lines like crumpled tissue paper. With a quick, darting movement she

licked her lips and tried to touch the tip of her nose with her tongue.

"Where did you stay last night?" "I dunno... I dunno... I can't remember."

"Where do you come from?" "I dunno... I dunno... I can't remember. Southampton, Bourne-mouth, Isle of Wight... Why are you bugging me? Where's Roger? I want Roger! Where is he?"

She got up and went into the corridor but he wasn't there. I asked the receptionist and she confirmed my suspicion. He had left the building when Anne entered my room. He had walked out on her. I told her I thought he had gone.

"O dear... No! No! No! What shall I do? I liked him... I met him in the Arcade when I was shouting at people... I often do that... when they make me mad I shout at them... They're always getting at me..."

"What is going to happen now Anne?" "I dunno." She shrugged her shoulders and retreated behind the magazine, licking her lips.

"Anne... Anne." She ignored me. "Anne... have you ever been in hospital?"

"YES I HAVE," she sighed. "It's

so grey today. I WANT TO KILL MYSELF... I WANT TO KILL MYSELF... why hasn't Roger come back... do you like me?"

"Anne I think you're sick and I want you to come with me to talk to a doctor at the hospital."

She pouted and frowned. "No! I don't want to. You're not going to lock me up again."

Again she frowned. A whole series of expressions flitted across her face like frames in an old silent film: panic, fear, anger, alarm, hate, suspicion, need, hope, love, trust, panic, fear, anger... For half an hour we tried to talk. In fits and starts a confusion of facts and fantasies and fears flooded out, a torrent of contradictions and verbal nonsense, the language of someone entombed in their own private world.

There was a mother in Manchester and a mother in Birmingham. There was a commercial studies course after secondary modern school. She liked typing but shorthand was "unnatural." There was an elder brother and there was Roger. There was a court appearance for assault and she explained how violent she got with people who got at her. There was a hostel where the girls made such a terrible noise all the time that they gave her headaches and she had to keep running

away. They always chased after her and took her back.

"Do you get voices talking to you?" "They get on my nerves. I'm sick of them. I wish they'd stop. I do wish they'd stop."

She paused. She looked round the room and at me as if she was seeing it for the first time.

"What sort of office is this?" She stood up.

I explained and she sat down. I tried to persuade her to go with me to see a doctor at the hospital whom I knew would see her immediately.

"It's not far Anne... We can walk it in five minutes."

"Will you carry my case then?" "As we left the office and crossed the street by the Court she suddenly turned to me and said: "Please hold my hand... I'm afraid... all these strange people... I don't know them at all."

And her gloved hand found mine and she grasped it firmly, locking her fingers in mine. Slightly splay-footed like a dancer she walked with short, light steps, swinging her free arm outwards in an odd extravagant gesture. The people coming towards us did look very strange. For a moment I felt her anguish, me carrying a suit-

case in one hand and holding this girl in the other, this girl with the peculiar walk and the love bites. And we talked and I told her about this doctor who was very nice. It was going well.

A crisp, starchy nurse came bustling out of the main doors of the hospital.

"O no! no... I can't go there. You didn't tell me it was a hospital with nurses..."

So on the pavement in the midst of the busy swirl of everyday business we talked again and I tried to get her to go with me and see the doctor even though I knew that all my arguments and pleas merely drove her further from the idea.

"All right then Anne. What shall we do?" I asked and turned away from the hospital.

"Give me back my case," she suddenly shouted. And the everyday people turned and stopped. "You must be mad! Fancy trying to steal my case! YOU OUGHT TO BE LOCKED UP! YOU DIRTY THIEF! You think a girl like me would go with a dirty old man like you! You must be mad! YOU OUGHT TO BE LOCKED UP!"

She grabbed the suitcase and dashed across the street. She disappeared in a second and didn't come back.

## Bringing back the cane

The orchestra may have gone but Richard Carr reports on a Palm Court revival in furniture

Heal and Sons Ltd.



THE DAYS OF the Palm Court Orchestra, and tea taken leisurely in long rooms filled with tall thin women brazenly smoking cigarettes through equally long thin holders, are over and gone for ever, in spite of the Hoffnung cartoon which suggests that the orchestra can still be heard playing to the elderly American women who haunt the public rooms of every Hilton hotel.

But if the orchestra has gone, surprisingly the cane furniture which was equally part of the scene is still with us, and not only in the Hilton hotels but also on the lido deck of the QE2 and in a hundred other modern settings. As one of Britain's main cane furniture manufacturers puts it, "The Palm Court is the image we're trying to break down. We believe that cane furniture can be used as normal furniture, and we're designing it with this in mind."

The manufacturer is Mr Robert Angrave, a largeish, middle aged man who likes to eat in the Elizabethan manor house near Leicester which is now the Rothley Court Hotel, where he talks enthusiastically about local history and how the land has shaped the way the local people lead their lives. His factory, also just outside Leicester, is part of the history too, having been started by his father just after the First World War to supply the Palm Court, of course. However, after the Second World War, Angrave also moved into the retail and export trade and 10 years ago took over Dryad, so that business has expanded considerably, even though all the furniture is still hand made.

Cane, you might think, is all the same, but in fact there are as many different types of cane as there are different types of wood, and that used by Angrave comes from Indonesia and the Philippines, arriving in long bundles that are ready for use. There is no need to season or cure. The thicker, manau cane is used for the main structural members of the furniture, being heated in an oven until it can be bent in wooden jigs to the required shape, while paloppo cane is used for the thinner structural sup-

ports and palmhang cane for the naturally coloured woven cane seats.

The use of manau cane, however, is significant because it is much thicker than the cane of the Palm Court days and sometimes looks like steel tubing. Thus its effect is to give the furniture a strong, robust, and masculine appearance which is well in keeping with modern settings dominated by white painted brick, concrete, and glass. The illusion of steel is also helped by changes in methods of construction and whereas before the war cane furniture looked like an assemblage of pieces held together by binding, today much longer lengths of cane are used and are sometimes interlocked to reduce the number of bound joints, which can also be eliminated by pegging.

The change to thicker cane and a structural line that flows more easily from one part of the furniture to another has been accompanied by changes in finishes, and while before the war cane furniture was often spray painted in pale blue, gold, and silver, the colours that are now used are much stronger—pillar box red, dark green, black, white, violet, or blue, for example—while the cane is also left in its natural colour, sealed by coats of lacquer. The different finishes are matched by a choice of upholstery—fabrics by Wemyss Weaver and Heal's, vinyl or leather on Dulton filled cushions—and glass for the table tops, sideboards, bars, and trolleys. The transparency of the glass sets off the furniture's tubular structure, while the thick cushions reinforce its masculine flavour.

Since drinks on the patio are now part of the life we are told to lead, Mr Angrave's aim to get cane furniture into the home should not be hard to achieve, especially as it will remind us of our last packaged holiday in the sun and is comfortable, easy to maintain and not expensive. Tables and stools start from £10.50 and chairs from £19, and it is only with settees and sideboards that one goes over £100. The ability to move the furniture in and out of the house is an added advantage.





## The negotiations prosper

The sun has been shining on the Common Market negotiations since the Heath-Pompidou meeting in Paris. The remaining difficulties are melting fast. Although tough bargaining and midnight sessions are still to be expected in Luxembourg on 21 and 22, the atmosphere and psychology of the negotiations have been transformed. That was evident yesterday in the House of Commons when Mr Rippon was cross-examined about Monday's meeting. One Conservative critic complained that the Government had already made up its mind—that it had already decided to recommend entry at the end of the day. From this Mr Rippon had an easy escape. The Government would not recommend entry, he said, unless it was to Britain's advantage. That is a truism—as it would have been with any Government—but Mr Heath and his colleagues must by now be discreetly jubilant with the way events are moving. Public opinion is moving, too. The winter's gloom and disillusion, generated by the apparent deadlock in Brussels, are now being dispelled. The European outlook is in every way more hopeful.

As a negotiator, Mr Rippon has done well. As an exponent of the meaning and implications of membership he is sometimes less satisfactory. While he made a strong and convincing case yesterday for the terms he has achieved on sugar, his replies on sterling were more clouded. The communiqué on his meeting with Commonwealth sugar interests in London has now been written into the Common Market's negotiating record—and it ought to protect them well. Although not explicitly and publicly accepted by the Six, it is now built into the foundations for future action. The consultation with Commonwealth interests here is also a precedent for sterling, on which, as Mr Rippon said yesterday, the reduction of sterling balances after Britain joins Europe will have to be in a form acceptable to official holders of sterling. The other essential conditions, stated yesterday, were that the transfer will not impose an unacceptable burden on our balance of pay-

ments and will promote stability in the international monetary system. But how will this be achieved? While denying that any detailed discussion had taken place, Mr Rippon could not and did not enlighten anyone further. What the Government has in mind remains a dark secret. No amount of inquiry or nagging—and some of it was nagging—got anything out of him. This may be prudence when there must be further negotiations both with the Six and with the world's financial powers, but it leaves a haze of doubt. Mr Roy Jenkins remarked that the change in the role of sterling could be beneficial, whatever might be happening about Europe. In due course, however, a more indicative statement ought to come from the Chancellor or Prime Minister.

New Zealand, fisheries, and the common budget are the three remaining obstacles. Mr Rippon will no doubt fight hard on each and secure as good terms as he can. On each he has already dented the earlier resistance of the Six, and on fisheries in particular he has secured a promise that they will think again. He reported yesterday the British proposal that countries should reserve exclusive fishing rights within their six-mile limits—which, with the 1964 base-lines, will protect the Hebridean Minches, the Moray Firth, the Clyde, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, the Solway Firth, and the Wash. This goes a long way towards meeting legitimate fears of inshore fishermen.

When the negotiations are complete, the prospects will have to be assessed as a whole. To build a bigger and healthier Europe remains the primary purpose. It must be a Europe, as the Prime Minister said when he returned from Paris, that "by its size and nature" will stand equal with the United States, the Soviet Union, or Japan. This means a living community, economically and politically. It means a Europe with democratic institutions that can develop and strengthen. Whether Mr Heath and M. Pompidou are truly ready for that is a question still to be answered; but others may take over if and when they falter.

## By appointment, steersman

All hail to HRH on his fiftieth birthday, though it would not be true to say that we are all monarchists now. Mr William Hamilton speaks for a segment, probably a dwindling one, of the doughty Old Left which rejects Kings and Queens from first principles. (It used to be sung in the chapels: "When wilt Thou save the people, not thrones nor crowns but men?") The New Left devotes little time to the subject: like so much else that comes within its perception the monarchy is regarded as irrelevant, as neither here nor there, as not worth the trouble of strenuous opposition because it is fundamentally unimportant, a life-style away. But with these exceptions most seem well content that the Queen should continue to preside, and for this tolerance, mixed here and there with recognition that the job is devotedly done, the monarchy owes a good deal of thanks to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Of course, the Duke is widely regarded as bothersome. He pitches into subjects in which he is not expert (an endearing thing, it might be thought, in a time of minute and distant specialisms). He is supposed to pretend that he is a political castrato and does not always succeed. The back benches in the Commons have their duty roster of Edinburgh-watchers whose job is to stop him from uttering, and if possible from holding, opinions on any question likely to be raised on the floor of the House. Yet many of the Duke's interventions have been useful. He made it his job to understand the impact that new technologies were likely to have on the country and on people before this had become a common-

place. He has both far more than a layman's grasp of scientific and technological principles and a wider experience of ordinary people than is common in the Royal Family. His Awards, though a bit robust for many of the DJ generation, have given much pleasure and purpose to a lot of people. Without being a political consort he has steered the monarch from a fairly exposed to a fairly safe position.

All the same, his services do not go unacknowledged. Even with inflation his allowance of £40,000 by Act of Parliament, and the manifold and gracious perks that go with the job, amount to a competence. His "ill-judged public utterance" (Mr Crossman's phrase) on the royal finances may have been prized out of him by keen questioning on American television, but it remains true that these finances are now, as they have always been, a touchy subject. Neither the Duke nor the Queen is on firm ground in asking for more money from the Treasury as long as so little is known about the effect of the royal household's exemptions from tax. Constitutionally the Queen probably cannot pay tax because all revenues are deemed to accrue to her in any case, to be allocated according to her Ministers' advice. But she could ask discreetly what the assessment might be if she were liable to pay. The Inland Revenue would no doubt then agree, in the exceptional circumstances, to a voluntary payment instead. All sorts of improvisations like this, some leisurely, some desperate, have been needed to secure the calm descent of the monarchy into our own times. The need for another is becoming apparent.

## The prospect beyond Suez

The opening of the Suez Canal is being mooted again. President Sadat's speech to his troops was partly to indicate that, after the diversion of the purge and the 15-year treaty with the Soviet Union, he was still ready to get the canal open. The treaty was not to be regarded as something to hamper this. Mrs Meir, by way of reply, showed that Israel views the treaty with considerable apprehension. Her call for arms reflects her worry about what the Soviet Union may do, and also about Israel's relations with the United States. It seems ill-timed. It exposes just the point at which the United States can bring pressure to bear on Israel. It also distracts attention away from the question of opening the Suez Canal. This would be unfortunate, because discussion and agreement on this point would be useful—provided that a Suez Canal arrangement does not become a risky substitute for an overall settlement.

To the credit of Mr Rogers, he was prepared to stake his prestige on trying to draw Egypt

and Israel closer together on the details of an interim agreement. His efforts still have some momentum. But if nothing else, the tussling over the canal arrangements show that the basic problems run through every issue whether large or small, interim or final. Egypt sees a partial Israeli withdrawal as a means to reopening the canal and then to total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. This would be carried out within certain time limits (which are probably as dispensable as countless others before). Then the full terms of resolution 242 could be put into operation. Israel, however, needs to be convinced that its partial withdrawal will only enable the Suez Canal to function and life in the area to return to normal. The spectres of the return of Egyptian troops in force to Sinai after the 1957 withdrawal, and of the moving of Egyptian missiles in the standstill zone last August, deepen Israel's distrust. The interim arrangements must be seen to be sound if they are to lead to step-by-step progress towards a final settlement.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Guelder roses flourish on the fens of East Norfolk, encouraged by the presence of lime applied by good waters from the chalky boulder clay farther inland. Just now the bushes are creamy with blossom, more luminous than elder, producing a heavy fragrance which attracts moths at night. As summer wanes their leaves will turn scarlet and crimson and they will stand like pillars of flame reflected in the gentle backwaters of the broads and the flowers will have been replaced by red, translucent berries advertising their ripeness to birds like signal lamps in the mist of autumn. These "marriah elders" or "oplers" as they were called until Dutch colonists came to settle in East Anglia, have only their beauty to commend them to us: their wood is worse than useless, even for burning; even the odd stick thrown on the fire smoulders foully with a stink of cats powerful enough to drive folk out of the house. All the same, there is no noticeable rankness in the living foliage and the scent of the blossoms is delightful in the still warmth of summer evenings. It is also clear that the leaves are not distasteful to insects, because they are commonly eaten to shreds by both the grubs and adults of a greenish-brown beetle (*Galerucella ciburini*). Last year these insects swarmed on the bushes excessively, stripping nearly every one of its foliage not only in early summer but again when a second crop of leaves had developed later in the year (this is exceptional). Now the beetle grubs are busy with their work of destruction again and thousands of the bushes are becoming skeletonised, with disastrous results for this season's output of blossoms and fruits. The leaf stalks bear little knobby nectaries, but in the past I have examined these many times without ever finding any insects visiting them: a few days ago, however, I found red ants sampling the nectar on a bush at the bottom of my garden.

E. A. ELLIS.

NORTHERN Ireland will be 50 years old in a fortnight's time. But one writes the memorial article now, immediately after a visit, because of an uneasy sense that events move quickly and make everyone's opinions of yesterday old hat by tomorrow. In darker moments the grumbling crisis seems to have taken on a life of its own. The actors—Mr Faulkner, the Cardinal, the General, Mr Fitt, Dr Paisley, Mr Craig, and a chorus of IRA men, Protestant extremists, and British soldiers—play out their parts with a strictly limited right to depart from the script.

The tragedy, indeed, seems preordained, which is not inappropriate for Ulster, for Predestination was once a revered tenet of Presbyterianism. But to redress the religious balance—and that must be a constant preoccupation—the best anniversary wish that can be offered to Northern Ireland is that it may rest in peace ("though without any implication of death," a Unionist spokesman added).

It is easy to write about the Ulster troubles provided you take the necessary first step. This is to decide which side is in the right.

If you select the Protestants (and Unionists), the history and the politics flow naturally on: they are in control because the majority of people in Northern Ireland, in election after election, have willed that it be so and that the British connection be sustained; they have been constantly sniped at by the Catholic (and Republican) minority, who have refused to accept the State, have taken little positive part in its institutions, and throughout the 50 years have thrown up men who sought to overturn the decision of the voters by coercion, terrorism, and murder: reform is of no avail, for the Catholics have taken the reform programme dictated by a Labour Government in London and given back nothing in loyalty or acceptance; instead they have produced new complaints and demands—unfairness in the legal system, the appointment of "Castle Catholics" (Uncle Toms) to public bodies, bad behaviour by the British Army (where previously it was the RUC). They will, in fact, never be satisfied until they get a united Ireland and that they cannot have.

Or you can select the Catholic side: the State has no right to exist, because all of Ireland—or even all nine counties of Ulster—was the natural constituency in 1921, and a Protestant minority in an Irish state would have been no more anomalous than a Catholic minority in the Six Counties; it was Carson and the Unionists who introduced guns into the argument, and that was how they got their way: Unionists are incorrigibly unfair; Mr Faulkner's administration is dedicated to the appeasement of Protestant hardliners; yet Catholics are prepared to play their part in public life, though they must have places in government as of right, not by gift of the Unionists; so that means institutional change (not "constitutional"), it is patiently explained, for that might frighten the Protestants. And yet, again, no Catholic politician must be asked to surrender his ultimate ideal of a united Ireland, and he will work for that.



Major-General Tuzo, Gerry Fitt MP, Rev Ian Paisley MP, Brian Faulkner MP, Cardinal Conway, William Craig MP

'It is a poor state in which to end the first 50 years of devolution. To Ulster, Protestant and Catholic, its friends can only wish, in hope and fear, a better second half' JOHN COLE on Northern Ireland's half century.

## Ulster 50 YEARS ON

If the observer broadly accepts one or other of those positions, the passing events will fall into some sort of consistent pattern, though occasional blindness or darkness will be needed if he is to believe that all illegal guns are held by Catholics or that all statist bigotry is among Protestants. It is only if he falls into the liberal heresy of trying to hear and understand both sides that the improbability of anything like a solution arises as a grey shape from the mass of contradiction.

For the difficulty is that both the Protestant and Catholic positions contain much truth, though neither is the whole truth. And the second difficulty is that the two positions are reconcilable by a degree of mutual tolerance which has so far been well beyond the reach of people in Northern Ireland. They are stuck with one of the most intransigent minority-within-a-minority situations in the world, and they show no sign that they know how to rise above it.

There is an apocalyptic view of Ulster history which says that the province missed its moment of history and of hope during the premiership of Lord O'Neill. He saw that there was no happy future for so deeply divided a community, so he set out to win the respect and friendship of the Catholics, and to create among the Protestants a greater willingness to live and let live. Why did he fail?

There are as many explanations as there are people, but they mostly fall within the conjugation of a phrase—he did not go far enough, you did not go far enough. Never, it will be noted, I or we did not go far enough.

The same political dilemma which unseated O'Neill now

faces his old rival, Brian Faulkner—how to hold enough Unionist support to stay in office, while gaining enough Catholic acceptance to make office worth having. For Northern Ireland is now ungovernable without at least the tolerance of the Catholic minority.

Faulkner is thinking hard how to gain it. He talks to the Cardinal (and is said to have got down to fundamentals about the long-term integration of schools, but without winning much response). He is searching for new avenues of contact with the Catholic community, even for a gesture that would pierce the present icy and suspicious attitude towards his administration. Some of his friends would not be surprised to see a fresh series of meetings with Mr Lynch, great though the political dangers of that are.

With his own party at least, Faulkner was doing better than expected until the explosions at the Mountainview Tavern and Springfield Road barracks, and the less lethal, but frequent explosions which have followed. Now law and order is back at the head of the agenda. It will probably remain there, for later this month the Orange marching season (and therefore the Republican stoning season) begins in some dangerous areas—first in Dungiven, and in August in Londonderry. Already Republican MPs are saying that they cannot hold their people back, and that trouble is inevitable if the parades go ahead.

Faulkner also has a problem of timing on his hands. In spite of some useful successes against hardliners in elections for office in the Ulster Unionist Council, his supporters continue to face trouble in their constituency associations. The

Unionist Party internally is democracy gone mad.

No MP is assured of re-election. Several, perhaps many, may lose the nominations to more extreme people. Mr Harry West, having joined the Cabinet, may lose the leadership of the Right-wing West Ulster Unionists. The Prime Minister's support could simply erode during this Parliament, which no one expects to run to near its terminal date in 1974.

The choice facing Mr Faulkner is harsh—to move to the Right or to the Left. Symbolically his selection of Harry West, the Fermanagh Right-winger, and David Bleakley, Labour's candidate in East Belfast last June, to sit in his Cabinet shows that neither option is ruled out. But West was probably the last hardliner who would come in without promise of substantial changes in policy: while Bleakley, though a Labour man, and therefore once a pariah to the Unionists, at least supports the Union.

The next step in either direction would be harder. Would Whitehall tolerate Mr Craig, or even Mr Paisley, in the Cabinet room? Almost certainly not, if they were to stick to their present policy demands.

But would the Unionists tolerate a Catholic Minister with a gut commitment to eventual rule from Dublin? Would Catholic politicians, who like anyone else are half-in-love with office, ever accept it in a Government led by a Unionist? And would the chosen Catholic—however he was chosen—be able to go into government and survive politically, or even survive?

The possibilities seem bleak until one looks at the alternatives. Is there now a chance, as some people fear, of a Paisley Government after the next election? Or more probably of that threat forcing direct rule on Westminster? There is certainly a probability that the use of force will escalate, first on the Republican side as they grow impatient of reforms they don't really believe in, and then among the Protestants, where men of violence also feel that their patience is being tried too far.

Perhaps all that Mr Faulkner has going for him is this safety buffer of gathering despair. Ulster politics are one long turning-over of the other side's impossibilities. On the Catholic side, the Church is said to be losing influence, the MPs willing to say one thing in private and another in public, the civic organisations to be compromised by their association with the IRA.

The Protestants, on the other hand, are alleged to retain a great yearning for the day when they ruled with a rod of iron, and some observers even detect symptoms of castration complex since the B Specials lost their guns.

Both sides suffer from the ministrations of that last flowering of the imperial spirit, the peripatetic English journalist who does not hesitate to solve the Irish Question between afternoon landfall at Heathrow and the Irish edition deadline.

And is their only hope a growth of tolerance, fertilised by despair? It is a poor state in which to end the first 50 years of devolution. To Ulster, Protestant and Catholic, its friends can only wish, in hope and fear, a better second half.

## Braless barbs for Barbara

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—So Barbara Castle has joined the ranks of the women in public life who find it necessary to sneer at Women's Liberation. She is in good company—ranging from Princess Anne to the newly elected president of the Cambridge Union. Her review of "The Bathhouse" (Guardian, June 3) describes Women's Liberation as "but an anemic parody of the battle put up by a succession of magnificent Socialist women in the past century."

Fifty years from now when we have the same perspective on present politics and the Guardian is reviewing a book on members of the last Labour Cabinet, possibly entitled "The Pragmatists," it will be even clearer than it is at present that the radical tradition has been bypassed Mrs Castle and her ilk. There is a possibility that the now much scoffed-at Women's Liberation movement, still in early stages, will have proved not so far removed from the tradition of the early Socialist women as Mrs Castle suggests.

It is incidentally an argument for, not against the aims of Women's Liberation to name great women of the past, although it is also one of the strong points of the present movement that there is a positive avoidance of personal "magnificence" and a real emphasis on collective action.

It has perhaps escaped Mrs Castle's notice that many women have despaired of any real change coming through the parties of the Left today and have turned to Women's Liberation to work for social radicalism. Perhaps it is time for Mrs Castle to listen more respectfully to her sisters.—Yours faithfully,

Marian Kelly,  
23 Buckland Crescent,  
London NW 3.

## Art and craft

Sir,—The "Mighty Pen" articles have been fascinating reading, although, with the exception of the extract from Charles Marowitz's stage adaptation of Oscar Wilde's "The Critic as Artist," the con-

tributors curiously reflect the type of critical writing that has been so soundly lambasted.

For instance, in the first article by William Tucker he rightly says "that the critic's function is to observe and to inspire," but he omits to add that newspaper reviews are not written to inspire artists, they are written to inspire and form a bridge of critical information between the reading public and the works of art that are currently on exhibition.

Mr Tucker also writes: "Possibly the failure of contemporary criticism relates to the incapacity of art history to deal with modern art." To see any original work of art truly, needs a reorientation of the mind and perception, modern art is no exception. In fact, a completely original conception in contemporary terms goes past the known history of art, creating, as it were, a new paragraph of history. The critic has to help the public catch up, and to distinguish between the false and original.

It is true that no statue has yet been erected to immortalise the memory of any critic of the visual arts. Nevertheless, it is ridiculous of Mr Tucker to write: "He (the critic) has no point of view, no eyes, no brain, in his shrivelled soul, he loathes, and fears art."

P. F. Millard,  
Charity Farm House,  
Frittenden, Cranbrook,  
Kent.

## Pornocopia

Sir,—How refreshing to find, in Jill Tweedie's "Pornocopia" (Guardian, June 7), a balanced view of the porn situation. In consequence one is led to wonder if, as a result of the undoubtedly exhaustive study of pornography planned by Lord Longford and his committee, it is discovered that, far from being the blight anticipated, it proves to be a boon to the sexually deprived, will this diligent committee be honest enough to recommend a more extensive availability of such works, or have they perhaps already decided exactly what it is they are going to find?

Darrel Cadling,  
Travellers Rest,  
Church Street,  
Old Hatfield, Herts.

## Sick spirits

Spiritualism can still sometimes cure what modern medicine can't. Is it the actual "message" that helps? Or the ritual of sitting down and sharing the pain with a circle of sympathetic friends? Today's New Society studies the aims and healing methods of some Swansea spiritualists.

Also this week: the pilgrimage against inflation; the new rag trade; education research—America's lessons for us; Richa Rose on direct rule and Ulster; Della Nevill on rate rebates; how people see epileptic Professor Peter Hall on Lewis Mumford; Common Market comics; how coopers drink.

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MARTIN WOOLLACOTT, among the refugees and the guerrillas: Krishnagar, West Bengal, Wednesday

## The broken and the battling

THE OLD woman sat motionless on the muddy ground, her crooked grey head tilted forward. Her eyes, staring and abandoned, said the nun, then added, "She has perhaps lost her mind."

The old woman had been sitting there behind the nuns as they gave inoculations to refugees at Java Camp, near Krishnagar, for all of 24 hours. She neither moved nor spoke. The nuns had poured a kilo of rice into the tail of her sari and knotted it so that the woman could feel at least she now had some food. But she had not even looked at the rice, the nuns said.

The real tragedy of the Bangla Desh refugees lies in this tipping apart of the umbilical which the people, particularly the old and children, to their families, jobs, and homes. In Krishnagar itself, a middle-aged tailor was brought forward to tell his tale: from Calcutta, a village near Faridpur in East Bengal, he had fled with his family after they heard gunfire some miles away.

Coming back to the village the next day they found their house looted and burnt and the dead bodies of some of their neighbours lying in front of the huts. They ran away again to relatives at a village seven miles off, to find that also looted and half deserted. So they came to India—a ten-day march with little food, arriving with nothing.

The tailor has horn-rimmed thick glasses and the fountain pen in his shirt pocket is a badge of comparative prosperity in Bengal. He is near to tears when he has finished his story because he had been under the false impression that I was a charity official and would be able to give him a permanent ration card. He is consoled, and taken away, to squat down again with his wife and children in the compound of Krishnagar's Catholic church and wait for the precious card.

Krishnagar, some 60 miles north-east of Calcutta, is a scruffy and battered market and railway town full of damp stuccoed buildings that look to English eyes like abandoned 1930s cinemas, the gaps between filled with wooden shacks and houses. This dismal place has taken the full brunt of the most recent influx of refugees from East Bengal—some 15,000 a day for three days last week, the vast majority of them from the Faridpur district.

This, in a district already claustrophobically overpopulated by Western standards. The refugees are everywhere, setting up pathetic houses of grass and bamboo on the roadside verges, packed into the compound of the Catholic church, sitting on pieces of cardboard under the railway bridge. Five thousand of them are living under trees, on land loaned by a local member of Parliament.

This straggling little forest on the outskirts of Krishnagar has become a squalid township, full of queues for milk and rice. It is wet and muddy, the branches of the trees are festooned with clothes and ragged blankets drying out in the weak sun.

And some of the refugees, of course, are dying. It is now generally agreed that the dangers of a cholera epidemic have been greatly exaggerated. Indeed, some charity officials believe that the estimate of 8,000 dead from cholera should be cut by half. But five or six people a day were dying until recently at Krishnagar hospital, some from cholera, others from serious gastro-enteritis—some of the symptoms of which disease mimic those of cholera. Ambulances run continuously

sharply but all the Ministers were engrossed in their papers. I am not a rich man but I would give half a sovereign to know whether it was thrown by accident or design.

George Brown called round and announced that he had resigned. As he left I said to Carrie: "George is always coming and going." This was one of my best jokes. I fairly doubled up in my chair as it cracked beneath me.

Another unfortunate thing happened which brought a heap of abuse on my head. I was asked to say a few words after dinner concerning devaluation. Reading carefully from my notes I said: "The pound in your pocket is not negotiable."

The effect around the table was electric. Later I noted that the word "not" had been heavily pencilled in by another hand. I have never been so angry. I am convinced the Foreign Office is responsible and I shall do some plain speaking in the morning.

Another legend concerns my visit to Rhodesia. I was one of the most colourful moments in my life. How gorgeously the chiefs were dressed in their gorgeous chiefly garments! The congratulations I received were deeply touching. But at dinner, after the loyal toast, members of the Rhodesian Cabinet regaled the company with stories and jokes. I felt some of them to be in bad taste, but, of course, I said nothing. Then the Duke of Devonshire, who was in the room, said: "I forbear telling."

I was moved to say: "steady, please, steady." When he sat down I looked daggers at him. I left the room with silent dignity but caught my foot in the mat.

One of my best jokes was made during the troublesome "D" Notices affair. I could not resist remarking that they should be called B... Notices not "D" notices. I never was so immensely tickled by anything I had ever said before. I actually woke up twice during the night, and laughed till the bed shook.

There has been the most blatant and inaccurate briefing of the press I have ever known. Although not a rich man I would give half a guinea to know who was responsible.

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## Penalty kick-back

Norman Crossland, Bonn, Wednesday

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Quarterly Money Which? gives invaluable advice on all your money matters. Produced by a staff of skilled researchers,

who call upon the specialised knowledge of independent financial experts, Money Which? helps you make the most of your money; whether through saving, investing, insuring, borrowing—or paying taxes. Many of our subscribers have made savings through reading Money Which?—one received an income tax refund of £179!





# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



## Danger in Six for UK chemicals

By PETER RODGERS

The British chemical industry in its enthusiasm for joining the Common Market underestimates the strength of Continental and particularly West German competition, and exaggerates the dangers from the USA, according to a book published today by the Atlantic Trade Study.

The book argues that British membership of the EEC or of an Atlantic free trade area would lessen the attractiveness of Britain to US and EEC investors. At the same time, it would not lessen the interest of UK firms in investing overseas.

Removal of chemical duties in any free trade area including enlargement of the EEC, would also have no radical effect on the industry, says the author, Mr Duncan Burn, chairman of the Centre for the Study of Industrial Innovation.

He claims that for the UK the extra chemical industry growth and exports, but the country could still find the growth of its chemical industry lagging behind foreign competitors, with imports rising more than exports to others in the free trade area.

However, there could still be a net gain, he adds.

Mr Burn says that these general conclusions apply whatever the scope of the free trading arrangement, and under this heading he discusses various forms of North Atlantic agreements, with and without Japan, and an enlarged EEC.

Mr Burn says that the fast growth of UK chemicals imports since 1960 has not on the whole been due to tariff reductions. The other more important factors include the rapid increase in demand, cost savings through innovation and greater specialisation. These factors will continue to work and bring a larger and more continuous increase in imports than any removal of tariffs. There are also a range of other technical and legal non-tariff barriers.

Mr Burn says that the US still has advantages over Western Europe and Japan in the chemical industry. The US has for instance an "impressive lead" in productivity, it has cheaper fuel and power, it gets plants completed much faster than the British industry, and it gains most from economies of scale.

Chemicals under Free Trade, by Duncan Burn, London Atlantic Trade Study, Trade Policy Research Centre, £1.

**73 pc take**  
**Adepton**  
**cash offer**

Adepton last night declared its takeover offer for Williams Hudson unconditional, and revealed that 73 per cent of shareholders who have accepted to date decided to follow their board's advice and take the cash alternative.

As it already owned around 41 per cent of Williams Hudson when its last document went out, Adepton was bidding for 7.66 million shares. Acceptances have now been received in respect of 7.6 million shares, of which 5.4 million shares were acquired for cash. The cash offer has now closed.

**Stanley Weston**  
**growth plan**

The Stanley Weston group, which claims to be the second largest retail chemist chain in Britain with 250 branches, is planning to expand in more areas in England and Wales. The company said yesterday that it had reorganised its property side and was now planning to move into self-service stores. It is seeking sites in central London and "over 50 major towns and cities."

## Mark to float on —no revaluation

By TOM TICKELL

After a meeting of the Bundesbank's central council in Frankfurt, its president, Herr Klagen, announced yesterday that the Deutsche mark would float for several more months and that "both the Government and the Bundesbank have rejected the advice of the economic advisers—published recently—that revaluation should follow."

He said that the Government had given an assurance that the D-mark would return to its old parity of 3.66 to the dollar and could not go back on it. But at the same time he made clear that the bank had sold about \$600 million to the market in the last month and that the supplies would continue.

His deputy, Dr Emminger, was even more explicit. He showed once and for all that

### 'Artificial' crisis

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas (Paris) yesterday blamed the West German Government for the recent "artificial" monetary crisis.

"It can now be said that the crisis has been provoked by the German Government for reasons of conjuncture policies," says the bank's monthly bulletin.

The bulletin analyses what it calls "the scenario": the decision of Bundesbank to cease foreign buying of dollars, statements by Economic Minister Schiller in Hamburg and the German Institute's report, "all concluding on the need of devaluation."

## £12M trust ICL share rise starts speculation

A new £12 million investment trust is being brought to the market next week by merchant bankers Robert Fleming.

The company, Glendevon Investment Trust, will offer eight million ordinary 25p shares at £1 each and two million "B" shares on the same terms.

Both classes of shares carry warrants conferring subscription rights, in the ratio of one for 10, to apply for new shares at 100p between 1972 and 1978.

In addition to the £10 million equity, arrangements are in hand to place £2 million of 10.6 per cent debenture stock.

## Additional deputy MD

Mr John Barber has been appointed an additional deputy managing director of the British Leyland Motor Corporation responsible to the chairman and managing director for overall planning, finance and certain other corporate staff matters.

The three deputy managing directors now reporting to the chief executive are Mr G. H. Turnbull (managing director, Austin Morris Group), Mr J. H. Flane (managing director, British Leyland International) and Mr Barber (director of finance and planning).

## Berni open in Scotland

Berni Inns, Britain's largest steak house chain, yesterday moved into Scotland. Mr Eric Williamson, chief executive, said that the branch opened in Hope Street, Glasgow, on the site of the former Guy's Restaurant, was the first of several planned for Scotland.

Edinburgh is expected to be one of the next areas to be entered by the company, which already has 133 branches in England and Wales.

the Bundesbank has given up any plans it may have had for squeezing the market. In July —when the people who sold their dollars forward in April are committed to buying them back—the bank would "doubtless" sell more dollars than it is contracted to take up, he said.

Many dealers thought the two statements just did not fit together. If the Bundesbank wanted to force up the value of the dollar from its present position round the 3.50 to 3.51 D-mark level to the old parity of 3.66, then the way to do it was to keep the market short of dollars and use the fact that it was committed to delivering so many to make dollars more expensive they said. Some estimates suggest that the bank would be taking in between \$3 and \$5 billions from the market

next month. But if Dr Klagen is to supply the market with the dollars it needs to pay back the Bundesbank he has almost no way of putting pressure on the market, according to some dealers.

One thing the moves will do is to tighten credit in Germany, which is one of the Government's main aims. As the bank sells dollars to the market, it will take in marks which therefore cannot be used to finance credit or give fuel to inflation.

The way that interest rate for marks moved stressed the point. The interest rate of marks lent for two or three days has moved up to about 7 per cent. This could be partly due to the market's closure tomorrow but also reflects the fear that supplies of marks are going to decline. For the past few weeks the interest rates for short-term marks have been at or under the 1 per cent level.

Dr Klagen made it clear in his statement that the bank was still in favour of restrictions on German companies being able to borrow abroad.

This obviously refers to the Eurodollar market, where companies have been able to avoid the bank's closure to the Bundesbank has been trying to impose.

The dollar moved around erratically against the mark yesterday. It started at 3.5175 before moving down to 3.5075 before coming back to 3.5150. Most dealers said that though the Bundesbank had been in the market it was not intervening on the same scale as it has been recently.

One estimate suggested sales of \$50 million, and there were reports that demand for dollars has been matching the supply, with some speculators taking their profits. London the pound was very firm. It started at \$2.4194, then rose to \$2.4196, almost its upper limit of \$2.42. There was some Bank of England buying to support the dollar, and many dealers thought that some of the money that had come out of Germany had moved into sterling.

Closing Market Rates		Previous Closing Rates	
New York	3.5175	3.5175	
London	3.5175	3.5175	
Frankfurt	3.5175	3.5175	
Paris	3.5175	3.5175	
Geneva	3.5175	3.5175	
Basel	3.5175	3.5175	
Brussels	3.5175	3.5175	
Amsterdam	3.5175	3.5175	
Stockholm	3.5175	3.5175	
Copenhagen	3.5175	3.5175	
Helsinki	3.5175	3.5175	
Oslo	3.5175	3.5175	
Stockholm	3.5175	3.5175	
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Stockholm	3.5175	3.5175	
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Oslo	3.5175	3.5175	

Bank of England: £100 million on US dollar 2.42-2.43, £100 million on US dollar 2.42-2.43, £100 million on US dollar 2.42-2.43.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
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## Ladbroke to appeal on Coral decision

LADBROKE GROUP is to appeal against the ruling by the executive of the takeover panel that the board of J. Coral acted in good faith when it irrevocably accepted the Mark Lane offer last week.

Slater Walker will present Ladbroke's case to the full panel probably next Friday. However, it would be an unprecedented step if the Panel was to over-ride its executive in a case such as this.

(The Panel has no legal powers, but it was set up by City institutions three years ago to police takeover activity and protect the interests of shareholders.)

If it should come out against Coral Lane, it would probably ask the Stock Exchange Council to refuse permission for the new Mark Lane shares to be quoted on the exchange. This would make the merger of the two companies unworkable, and Mark Lane would have to withdraw its bid.

Slater Walker argues that when the Coral Board, which owns 53 per cent of the company's shares, accepted irrevocably the offer from Mark Lane, it was acting in good faith.

However, the Takeover Panel executive maintained that the Coral board acted "in good faith" on the basis of a letter which Mark Lane sent to the Coral board the day before the extraordinary meeting to approve of the scheme of arrangement for the Coral-Lane merger.

Since Ladbroke had acquired a 15 per cent stake in Coral and had also been busy persuading Coral shareholders to vote against the scheme, it was clear that the Coral would fail to win the necessary 75 per cent support.

As a result Mark Lane gave the Coral board an ultimatum. It said in the letter that if the merger was blocked it would make a bid for Coral on the same terms as the offer, but only on the condition that the Coral board gave an undertaking to accept the offer.

The Coral board told the Takeover Panel executive that a link-up with Lane was in the best interests of its shareholders and it could not stake the company's future on rumours that either William Hill or Mecca would make an offer. As a result it signed the undertaking.

On the basis of the middle market quotation for the ordinary shares of Tower Assets of 30p on June 7, the share exchange offer values each Evans Bellhouse ordinary share at 11.5p, compared with a value of 6.5p shown by the middle market quotation on May 21.

The statement from the receiver and manager of Rolls-Royce that unsecured creditors may well receive a minimum repayment of 50p in the pound feature of the day's high lights around lunchtime. The Rolls-Royce 71 per cent owned loan stock was marked up 104 points to £47, and companies

are known to be heavy losers received an immediate boost.

Joseph Lucas, with a £9.5 million development commitment to the RB211 engine and £7 million of Rolls-Royce trade debts outstanding, pushed up 10p to 22.5p. Daniel Doncaster, who has £1.2 million of Rolls-Royce debt at risk, rose 41p to 40p.

Motors, like most other groups, showed plenty of losses, and British Leyland eased 1p to 38p under the burden of the latest strike at Longbridge.

Building shares, in spite of more good news about housing starts, mostly receded with the rest of the market. Disappointment with the Watney Mann figures weighed upon the whole brewery group as Watney shares dipped 5p to 114p.

Oils passed a pretty active morning, falling at first then rallying, but saw little business after lunch. In the mining sector, Kaffirs made selective progress during the early part of the day, with the latest dividend shares prominent, but

trade died away during the afternoon, and closing prices sounded an easier note. Australian mines were quietly mixed.

Gilt edged securities suffered initial marking-down on the rising tendency of American interest rates, but later steadied close to their overnight positions.

The number of bargains marked totalled 10,882 compared with 11,495 on Tuesday and 10,098 last Wednesday.

**You take the high road**

Anthony Harris writes: I was too rash in jumping to the conclusion yesterday that the swaps through which the Bank of England deferred its claims for £208 million worth of foreign currency represented a reverse use of the Federal Reserve swap which was so heavily used by the US to support the pound. The truth is more complicated: the inflow was swapped with other monetary authorities, including the Bank for International Settlements.

The end result was not so very different, in that the swap concealed the extent of the support we were giving to the dollar during the March quarter—just the day-to-day support which the Americans gave to the pound. But we did not do as the Belgians did and deal direct with the Federal Reserve (it was the Belgian announcement—which was more than a little resented on the other side of the Atlantic—which helped me to jump to wrong conclusions).

The suspiciously low published inflow figures since the end of March still suggest that more swappery of one kind or another has continued. We will see in September.

**Convertible gamble**

TAKEOVER RUMOURS had the shares of Town and Commercial Properties jumping to 112p in an otherwise quiet sector of the stock market. But in all the excitement the convertible loan stock was overlooked, and if any one fancies a gamble on the correct this is the best way in.

For a start the loan stock costs only £102 per cent, which makes the conversion equivalent to 106p per ordinary share. Then there is the question of yields. The equity returns 4.4 per cent, the convertible yields 6.8 per cent.

Finally, of course, that old question of safety. The risks with the convertible are minimal, and it held to redemption 2 per cent would be the biggest loss that would be sustained. The way the ordinary share price is going, however, no one is going to hold to redemption, they will all be converting. There is already a 9p a share turn.

## R-R creditors may get more than 50 p in £

Rolls - Royce unsecured creditors are likely to be paid more than 50p in the £, the company's receiver Mr J. Rupert Nicholson, announced yesterday.

But Mr Nicholson stressed that this was subject to "many qualifications"—particularly the assumption that there would be a successful renegotiation of the RB211 contract.

Mr Nicholson said that he hoped to be able to pay at least 50 per cent of the sums due to debenture holders "by the end of September."

Eventually debenture holders will get their cash in full together with interest owed.

The amount owed to unsecured creditors runs into millions, but there is likely to be some disappointment in industry where privately many people have been hoping for 70 per cent or more.

Draft accounts to February 4 show a surplus for the unsecured creditors of £27,900,000 subject to the cost of realisation and before putting a value on the transfers to the new Government-owned company Rolls-Royce (1971).

The receiver's Government pays still remains to be negotiated, but so far £30 million has been paid on account. On the present showing it looks as if shareholders in the old Rolls-Royce company will get nothing.

On the London stock exchange some motor and engineering shares went up on the news. Lucas which had been standing at 213p rose to 222—71p up on the overnight level. Dowty put on 2p to 105, and Associated Engineering moved up 1p to 64.

Mr Nicholson said that an

## Tower bid accepted

The directors of Evans Bellhouse intend to accept the offer which Tower Assets are making for the issued share capital of the company. The offer is 85p in cash for each Evans Bellhouse ordinary share of 50p or 34 ordinary shares of Tower Assets for every 9 ordinary shares of Evans Bellhouse and 55p in cash for each Evans Bellhouse preference share of £1.

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## Move by India to control oil firms

The Indian Government is considering the implications of nationalising three oil companies in 1976, its petroleum Minister, Mr Sethi told Parliament yesterday.

The three companies involved are subsidiaries of Burnham Oil, the Royal Dutch/Shell group, and Caltex Petroleum. Caltex is jointly owned by Standard Oil of California and Texaco.

Mr Sethi, however, rejected demands that the companies be nationalised immediately. He said such action would not be in the national interest. Mr Sethi explained that nationalisation could take place only after 1975-1976, when 25-year agreements with the companies expire.

Mr Sethi said the Government is studying the amount of foreign exchange India would have to pay in compensation if the companies were nationalised. The continued availability of crude oil is being considered, he added.

Mr Sethi said the Government is also trying to remove some irksome clauses from the existing agreements, particularly the right conferred on the companies to import crude from their own sources and at prices fixed by them. The Government was trying to acquire the power to import crude from its own sources.

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# Increased noise complaints outstrip growth of Gatwick

By Tom Tickell

NOISE LEVELS round airports are one thing, but the fact that they know will always bring them bad publicity. In this case noise is bad news for all noise is bad news. Gatwick, as London's second airport, tends to be out of the limelight but it has plenty of complaints, partly because its expansion has been so rapid.

Four years ago it had more than 14 million people going through it and nearly 67,000 aircraft movements—taking off and landing—but last year the total number of passengers was only 15,000 short of four million, and the number of planes using the airport had risen to 94,000.

The forecast for passengers using the airport round London in 1980 is vague at the moment, for officials just say that it will probably be in the range of 52 to 76 million. Even with Foulness, it could mean that up to 20 million people will be going through Gatwick by then. Of course it is true that as planes get bigger, the number needed to take a given number of people in and out will decline. But even so, Gatwick is going to get a lot busier.

With all this in prospect it is not surprising that the protests about noise have been increasing.

What the airlines and pilots say is that the British public is trying to have things both ways. It wants cheap flights, which must mean using the airports more heavily but it does not want the noise which is inevitable if it is going to get them.

The noise regulations round airports are strict, anyway.

Admittedly there are no conflicts as the aircraft takes off and goes up to 1,000 feet, for getting it well clear of the runway is essential to safety. But once it is up there—and it takes some 15 or 20 seconds—the pilot has to start cutting down the engine's power to limit roar that people hear on the ground.

For the next 2,000 feet there are strict controls, and the rate of climb which has been at about an angle of 12 degrees for the first thousand feet, levels off. Until the plane is over three thousand feet, it has to produce less than 110 PNDbs—or perceived noise decibels—as measured on the ground.

Department of Trade and Industry has meaning stations in a six-mile radius of Gatwick and can identify particular planes making too much noise. 110 PNDbs is quite noisy, for the DTI says it is slightly louder than the noise of a electric train which is crossing a bridge if a man was 20 feet away from it.

The level for night flights is at 102 PNDbs: in fact it is only just half as noisy for

noise is measured on a logarithmic scale, so that an increase in 10 PNDbs means noise levels have doubled. According to the Department of Trade and Industry, 102 decibels is about the noise level in the London Underground. The airlines say that controls cost them large sums—Caledonian/BUA losing about £80,000 a year at Gatwick—and that they cannot tighten them further if they are to operate the existing aircraft safely.

The controls themselves did not come in until 1965 and the pressures for still stricter standards increase all the time. But the controls are not just on noise, but on fueling as well. In taking off planes have to follow one of the two routes up to the 3,000 feet level, both of them designed to avoid Crawley and the other big towns—like Reigate and Horsham—which are in the neighbourhood.

Obviously there are protests about noise levels but pilots suggest that it is often because they still have to obey Gatwick's air traffic rules which keep them at 3,000 feet for some time, depending on the ebb and

flow of traffic into the airport. At that level full power is still noisy.

Many of the complaints are about aircraft coming in to land though the rules for them are also very precise. They have to come in at a very gentle angle of about three degrees, and can be tracked by radar. The Department of Trade and Industry says that almost all planes come on their flight paths, though even so there are probably more complaints than infringements.

With these controls, noise levels are lower than they would be otherwise, though there are obvious limits to what can be done. The DTI says that planes taking off by day are registered as breaking the rules though it is less enthusiastic that the rate for night infringements is 1.0 per cent. Each time a plane is detected in a violation it receives an official complaint from the DTI and has to produce an explanation of exactly what was wrong.

But what are the penalties for persistent offenders? It is at this point that the public relations men start to shift uneasily for there is only one at the moment. In theory an airline that got too bloody-minded could be forbidden to land though it would be a very big step to take and it has never been taken. After all the game of tit for tat is not confined to diplomacy.

The Government is now seeking Parliament's approval for more limited—and hence realistic—powers to withhold certain airport services from airlines that do not play ball. This could mean banning servicing or fuel supplies. But any Government would be wary of using these powers, though the pressures against action are lower at Gatwick than Heathrow. The private lines which use Gatwick have less retaliatory muscle than the national airlines at Heathrow.

But it is worth stressing that however weak the present powers are, the percentage of pilots who break the rules on noise is very small. Noise, like pollution, is now far more a political issue than it used to be. There is a lot in the airlines' contention that if more

people are going to fly, more noise is inevitable overall.

But there are other problems as well. The peak of Gatwick's traffic is in July, August and September when most people like to have their windows open which makes aircraft noise twice as loud as when they are shut. If there are double windows the noise level shifts from 100 PNDbs to 70, the aircraft noise is three times as loud in the open air as it is inside. There are soon to be government grants to cover the cost of soundproofing houses close to Gatwick, but even so, staying indoors with all the windows closed for much of the summer is a major imposition.

The Government has brought in tougher noise rules for aircraft coming into service after next January but they are not going to have much impact on Gatwick for some time. All the planes in service before then will still be judged in the old levels for which they were designed.

There are plenty of other devices to cut back noise in the pipeline. One should reduce the high pitched whine most jets make when they are at less than full power to a roar, which is less irritating to the human ear. Rolls-Royce's RB211 engine incorporates this feature, though whether that ever appears in the TriStar is up to Congress at the moment.

But how much this and the other new drawing board plans will help the people round Gatwick is anyone's guess. They might just come in time to halt out the increased noise volume caused by the airport's expansion.

# Peak turnover by Sainsbury, profit leaps

The J. Sainsbury annual report for the year ending March 13, 1971, reveals an increase in the chain's turnover to a record £221 millions, a rise of 13.1 per cent over the previous year.

Profit before tax at £6.3 million is 2.8 per cent up on 1969-70. This was achieved, says chairman Mr John Sainsbury, by a reduction in operating costs rather than by increasing gross profit margins. Profit as a proportion of turnover rose from 2.71 per cent to 2.85 per cent. In the current year, the full savings made by the halving of SET are being passed on to the customer, he says.

Sainsbury's were able to increase their trade largely due to the bigger supermarkets opened in the past three years. The year-on-year increase in total selling area was increased by 145,000 sq ft, making a total increase in three years of 460,000 sq ft.

the industry could have envied. A cut back in the volume of stocks held in the last quarter was another adverse factor.

A general lack of confidence in many of the industries served by the company combined with economic uncertainties are receiving "constant attention" and the board remains optimistic about long-term prospects.

## Jardine Matheson buys travel firm

Jardine Matheson Inc, the San Francisco subsidiary of Jardine Matheson and Co, has acquired Williams Diamond International, a travel industry services company based in Los Angeles.

WDI's operations include representation of several leading international hotels, airlines and steamship companies with particular emphasis on those operating in the Pacific region.

## Stenhouse profits up

Stenhouse Holdings, the insurance broking and industrial group, continues to grow. At the halfway stage, the board reports a 22 per cent increase from £962,000 to £1,174,000 in the profit before tax and from £377,000 to £463,000 after tax.

Both divisions contributed to the improvement. In a comment on the figures, the directors report that the insurance division maintained its pattern of steady growth. Baxter Mind, the largest firm of brokers in New Guinea, was acquired in April and the acquisitions of several other insurance broking concerns are in advanced stage of negotiation. The directors also report favourably on the performance of Stenhouse Industries following the interim dividend last year.

An interim dividend will be declared on July 21.

## Hambro fund up by 30 pc

Hambros Unit Trust managers point out that the offer price of units in the Hambros Recovery Situations Fund has increased by over 30 per cent since the launch in August 1970.

The net accumulation for the period ending April 10, 1971, was 0.8557p. The offer price today is 65.4p ex-dividend, against 50p when the fund was launched.

## Steel Bros raises dividend 5½ points

Steel Brothers, the general merchants and agents, is raising its dividend by 5½ points, which is one point more than expected. A final of 11 per cent goes against a forecast of 10 per cent making 18½ per cent for 1970, compared with 12½ per cent.

Pre-tax profit has moved up from £930,039 to £995,188 after a first time charge of £86,572 for loan stock interest. After tax of £413,972 (£432,579), the net profit has moved up from £497,380 to £581,216.

## Mint profit dips but total is held

Disappointing results came from the Mint, Birmingham, but with a final of 3.5p, the total dividend for 1970-71 is being maintained at 5p per share.

Although turnover is only slightly down at £3.5 millions, the pre-tax profit has tumbled from £236,600 to £11,850.

Following a promising first half the group has been hit by a deterioration in the price of copper which has fallen to a far lower level than anyone in

# Company news in brief

## Bids and deals

Montana Flour Mills, Oakland, California, has ordered four milling machines to the value of £180,000 from the Henry Simon milling division, Stockport.

## Final results

Radiant Metal Finishing: 94 pc making 151 pc (14 pc). Trading profit £37,680 (£55,680) and other income £3,968 (£5,373). Tax £42,000 (£39,270).

## Interim results

Buenet Bros: 5 pc (same). Pre-tax profits £58,402 (£50,293). Tax takes £23,000 (£20,500). Cambrian and General Securities: Pre-tax profit £47,055 (£21,185). Net aggregate profit per ordinary share £1.59 (£1.62).

Thornthorpe Trust: 54 pc (same). Gross revenue £585,635 (£582,990). Net asset value per share £55.5p (55.5p). May 31 (£7.0p) at August 31, 1970.

Howard Tenens Services: Second int. in lieu of final, 17½ per cent making 27½ (22.7 per cent) for forecast, in accordance with terms of offer for William Motor Radiator Co. This interim will not be paid on shares to be issued to accepting holders.

Glenmurray Investment Trust: 3 per cent (same). Net revenue for six months to April 3 £38,010 (£27,857).

## Points from reports

H. and J. Hill Group: Chairman said there has been an improvement in orders received at Hills, but the outlook for Dykes remains unchanged, though short term working has not yet been necessary. Orders received at Hills continue at a satisfactory level and if maintained should result in a significant contribution to profits.

House of Lerosse: Chairman said profits for first six months of current year should comfortably exceed those of last year. Ash Spinning: Chairman said that group's venture in man-made fibres (at Llanwrda) Textiles at Durham is now proving profitable, a trend which has been maintained since December.

Blackleys: Chairman, Mr T. J. B. Wright, says the forward order book is very healthy and sales for the first quarter of 1971 are substantially in advance of those for the same period last year.

Clarkson International Tools: Chairman said assuming no unforeseen problems, and reasonable normal trade conditions, and also taking into account company's wide spread of sales outlets at home and abroad he sees no reason why 1971 should not be a very successful year and he will be surprised if both sales and profits do not exceed those for 1970.

Combined English Stores: Chairman, Mr Murray Gordon, said to date figures available for the first part of 1971 are satisfactory and reasonable trading conditions during the second half of the year, he expects to be able to report a further satisfactory increase in pre-tax earnings per share and dividend.

Higgs and Hill: Chairman, Sir Rex Cohen, says that profits for 1971 are expected to be not less than those for 1970. Work in hand and under negotiation is in excess of £50 millions.

Bentima Company: Chairman, Mr Gregory Krivocheff forecasts a further increase in profitability in 1971.

## Business changes

Gramplan Holdings: Mr A. J. Shearer has resigned as a director and secretary. Mr John C. Allison appointed secretary.

Darjeeling Company: Mr H. J. R. B. Salmon resigned a director. Rawling Bros: Mr S. Freed has resigned as a director and Mr C. H. Nurcombe has joined the board.

Gibbons Dudley: Sir John Lewis has retired from the board. Mr K. T. C. Gutteridge and Mr P. A. Gutteridge have been appointed executives of Midland Montagu Industrial Finance.

Bank Xerox: Mr Raymond A. Hay appointed to board. John Lewis Partnership: Mr J. S. Sadler appointed finance director in place of Mrs A. M. Ward-Jackson, who becomes general inspector. Mrs Ward-Jackson remains a director.

Freelande Programmers: Miss Pamela Woodman appointed managing director in succession to Mrs S. Shirley who becomes chairman. Mr Frank Knight joins the board with Mr Charles Humphreys who also becomes company secretary.

London City and Westcott: Mr R. Michael Summers appointed a director.

# Peru mines shareout

A new general mining law, giving mine workers an opportunity to share in mining company profit and ownership, is being proposed by Peru. Under the law, each mining company must give 10 per cent of annual net profit to "mining communities", composed of company workers.

Of the total, 4 per cent in cash must be distributed among the workers, and the remaining 6 per cent used to purchase company stock until the "mining community" owns 50 per cent of the company stock.

The law also reaffirmed the exclusive rights of the state in the refining and sale of mineral products. It warned foreign-owned mining companies that while their invest-

ment is welcome, they must conform to Peruvian law.

The new law, similar in tone and purpose to previously announced laws governing general industry and fishing, was outlined in a nationwide radio and television speech delivered by the Minister of Mining and Energy, Senor Fernandez.

Previously announced laws provide that general industry must allocate 5 per cent of net profit and fishing companies 20 per cent of net profit to "communities" formed by their workers.

The difference in the amount to be shared, Sr Fernandez said, is due to the fact mining provides a much greater percentage of national income than industry or fishing.

In addition to the 10 per cent

for the workers, each mining company must deduct 1 per cent of annual net profit for establishment and maintenance of an institute of mining science and technology.

Mining is Peru's largest single industry and mineral products provided the nation with an estimated \$500 millions last year.

Sr Fernandez said the State would have exclusive rights to the refining of copper, the country's single most important mineral product, but agreements allowing private companies to refine copper would be respected.

Peru produces an estimated 220,000 tons of copper annually and copper exports accounted for \$340 millions in 1970—ranking second behind fishmeal as the nation's major export products.

The State will have exclusive jurisdiction in the granting of concessions to third parties for the refining of minerals other than copper, Sr Fernandez said. The mining law provided "the basis for the best and most realistic exploitation of our mineral resources."

The nation's privately owned mining companies—the largest of which are US-owned—had an immediate comment on the new law.

It covers all minerals found within the nation's boundaries, and within its declared 200-mile territorial limit at sea. It does not, however, cover petroleum, hydrocarbons or guano deposits, all of which are regulated by separate laws.

In assuming the dominant role in mining, the State does not deny the importance of private investment but protects and guarantees such investment so long as private investors meet their obligations, the Minister said.

The State may grant concessions for exploration and development of mineral deposits subject to conditions, but failure to fulfil these would result in loss of rights.

In addition to direct participation in the industry, the State may participate through mixed companies or special companies in which it holds a minimum of 25 per cent of stock, he said.

The law also establishes fines for concession holders who do not work their mines. Second offences will result in double fines, and concessions may be revoked in certain instances.

The law also provides a number of benefits aimed at promoting private investment, including tax-free reinvestment of profits up to a limit of \$7.5 millions. It also offers guarantees to investors for the recovery of capital invested in mining projects. — AP-Dow Jones

# Reflation 'the only answer'

By VICTOR KEEGAN

A FRESH CALL to the Government to reflate the economy in order to help the regions was made yesterday by Mr Fred Dawson, director of the North-East Development Council. He also made a plea for the Government's aid to the textile industry.

Speaking in London at a press conference to mark the publication of the NEDC's tenth annual report, he said there was no chance of getting unemployment cured without reflation.

The NEDC is urging the Government to give firms starting up in the regions a grant of 15 per cent to mitigate the effects of the removal of investment grants which were abolished in favour of tax allowances by the Government in October. Such a grant could be repayable to the Government later out of tax receipts. The council believes that although allowances may bring long term benefits, something should be done to relieve the short term problems they bring. It also urges the Government to impose congestion taxes on companies which expand in populated areas if it decides to move away from the traditional policy of using the granting of industrial development certificates as an instrument of regional policy.

Mr Dawson has asked the Government to locate the new VAT office in the North-East to make up for the loss of the Land Commission, and to lessen the region's dependence on manufacturing industries.

Matthews Hldgs interim up

Matthews Holdings, the food retailers, manufacturers, merchants and meat importers, has topped up its interim dividend by one point to 12 per cent after a £68,000 rise to £335,000 in pre-tax profits.

The directors say that reorganisation and rationalisation have contributed to the improvement, and that they expect the profit for the whole year to show a substantial increase over last year's profits of £509,500 before tax.

# Wool board help for mixed cloth

CERTAIN types of cloth and garments made from blends of wool and other fibres are to qualify for promotion by the International Wool Secretariat (IWS) subject to certain criteria and to maximum ratios of non-wool content. Promotion will be through the medium of a "Woolmark" symbol closely allied to the IWS "Woolmark".

Four conditions have been laid down for determining whether support should be given in any particular instance. First, that blend promotion was necessary to protect or gain substantial and valuable markets, and, secondly, that the product concerned absorbed or could absorb a substantial quantity of wool or had real significance to the wool textile industry.

Support would be available, thirdly, where the product concerned was unlikely to qualify for "Woolmark" support because of established industry practice or of technical considerations, or both, and, finally, the percentage of non-wool fibre could be stated clearly and could be policed effectively by the IWS.

A "Woolmark" symbol is being devised which will bear a family resemblance to the well-known "Woolmark" and in the scheme "Woolmark" standards will be used wherever appropriate and the same high standard of quality control will be maintained.

## For handicapped

THE SHIRLEY Institute is at present involved in a research project on clothing for long-stay hospital patients, financed by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. The Disabled Living Foundation is also cooperating fully in this work.

Much information has already been collected from hospitals and this has been complemented by fabric tests and design studies at Shirley Institute by Mrs Joan Lord, a senior technical officer, and her staff.

Lady Hamilton, the chairman of the Disabled Living Foundation, and Mrs Lord will discuss and show new designs of clothing for the handicapped and the disabled, and for elderly, long-stay and incontinent patients, on June 17, at the New Century Hall, Manchester.

The exhibition and a full-length paper on "Clothing for the Disabled and Handi-

capped" form part of the programme of the third Shirley International Seminar from June 15 to 17.

## EEC approach

ALTHOUGH there were no formal papers or discussion directly referring to the effect on the textile industry if Britain joined the Common Market, it was a topical subject when British delegates to the World-Man-made Fibre Congress in Munich, last week.

The problem is now complicated by the fact that just when Britain has made an urgent attempt to solve the problem caused by too large a percentage of textiles being imported from the underdeveloped countries by abandoning Commonwealth preference and duty free entry of cotton textiles, the EEC has adopted a more liberal policy for underdeveloped countries. From July 1 textiles from underdeveloped countries will, in many instances, be allowed into the EEC countries free of duty.

There is, however, to be a complicated system of safeguards, which will enable the EEC to watch the position and avoid exploitation by particular goods in particular markets. In this respect Britain and the EEC seem to be pulling in opposite directions.

# UK firm may buy Corfam

Barrow, Hepburn and Gale confirmed yesterday that it offered to acquire Du Pont's interests in the leather substitute Corfam, which Du Pont recently abandoned. But a Barrow official just returned from the United States said he is not too optimistic an agreement can be reached.

A complication is that the transaction would involve acquisition of a Corfam factory at Old Hickory, Tennessee, rather than merely purchasing technology, the official added.

Sales of the British tanner and leather goods maker in 1970 were £2.9 millions, up from £23.3 millions in 1969.

# Computer threat faces unions

By Peter Rodgers

THE COMPUTER has spread fast through management, but so far few unions have really had to struggle with the problems it creates. Mike Cooley, President of the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association, explained to a London conference earlier this week the threat which from the union side he believes hangs over his 110,000 members in engineering, design, draughtsmanship and similar jobs.

Many of them are already being affected by computer techniques and especially by computer aided design, which can revolutionise their jobs. But despite the dramatic way in which the computer can give DATA members freedom from routine design and calculation tasks, Mr Cooley fears serious problems.

He told the conference, which was entirely about computers and trade unions, that instead of upgrading jobs by getting rid of drudgery there was a danger of computers doing the reverse. Men who had never done shift work by systematic overtime and who had never been subjected to the "stop watches" of work study and job evaluation, were now being forced to accept them, he said.

The reason was that with the introduction of computers their jobs had become capital intensive. Management therefore wanted to change white collar working methods to those of the shop floor and dovetail them in with the needs of the machines—hence the introduction of three shift working.

DATA would not accept shiftwork where it had not been applied previously, and was going to resist attempts to make the working hours of its

members highly synchronised, Mr Cooley said.

There is another problem which adds to the confusion and makes management even more anxious to systematise the white collar worker, DATA thinks. Engineers and programmers in factories which use numerically controlled machines are moving in on the province of the blue collar worker, part of whose job is taken over by the office produced control tapes. So the office has to be integrated into the system, and there is also the chance of inter-union quarrels—which is why DATA joined the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Cooley's view was that automation and computerisation were "extending the range of proletarianisation"—or as the other professional unions put it, we are all workers now. Several recent DATA strikes have been to resist this trend which Cooley says includes detailed scrutiny of work in automated offices, accompanied by fragmentation into specialised tasks.

The power of the computer in the design office is enormous. ICI has a chemical plant design programme which can reduce the detailing time by 60 per cent and draughtsman's detailing effort by 40 per cent, Cooley said. Mathematical models can reduce development time for many projects by at least 20 or 30 per cent. In the science based industries, according to a US Government study, 35 per cent of design time is taken up by searching for references while only five per cent is taken up with actual design decisions.

By eliminating the search by using computer techniques, Cooley said that in some jobs it is possible to increase the rate at which designers can make decisions by 1900 per cent with a consequent enormous intellectual strain and a need for long rest periods.

DATA sees a range of other computer bugs and suspects employers may use the machines as a smokescreen to smuggle in undesirable practices. Older men in particular are being pressurised because of rapid technical change.

The other side of the coin is the potential strike power of the men who work in these new capital intensive offices, because of the new electronic relationships with the shop floor through numerical control, designers could even stop some modern factories.

Union claims of membership among computer professionals are vague and probably exaggerated. Computer men are not yet union or strike minded on the whole. But many other engineering jobs are closely intertwined with computer techniques so their potential power for action is increasing.

Cooley, who was talking to an audience of computer professionals, denied being a Luddite despite his deep suspicions of the effects of computers. His basic position is that he will not accept that large companies can seek concessions like three shift working while throwing qualified men out of work.

Cooley added that technical change needs to be accompanied by declared social objectives, including better working hours and conditions. His belief was that computers can bring the reverse—and more employees may soon be hearing that from DATA and the other white collar unions.

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1970  
increased turnover  
and profit

Profit before tax was £630,000—  
56% up on 1969.  
Dividends up from 12½% to 16%.

Turnover of building and civil  
engineering work rose by  
£8m to £30m.

Overseas—value of contracts  
in hand exceeds £8m and overseas  
work has made a first  
contribution to Group profits.

The property division is  
expanding its activities.

Profits for 1971 are expected  
to be not less than







# ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

*'It may be that the organisational changes in Soviet engineering in the next five years will prove to be more interesting than its products'*

## Oiling the Soviet machine

by GERALD SEGAL

ENGINEERING is a tricky subject to define and to delimit because its ramifications extend to almost every aspect of a modern economy. The Soviet approach is to group the country's engineering industries into a vast category of productive activity called "machine building and metal processing"; and to define that as a "leading branch of heavy industry which produces machinery, equipment, apparatus, and instruments for the national economy and also consumer goods such as automobiles, bicycles, and refrigerators; it also has to meet the needs of the country's defence." So defined, machine tools and tractors, cranes and computers, fit the definition.

The machine building industries have played a fundamental rôle in the history of Soviet industrialisation. The policy has been to give priority to the development to what in Soviet economic terms is called Group A—the industries producing the means of production—as opposed to Group B, the consumer goods industries. Within Group A a further priority was given to Group A1—those industries which produce the means of production, primarily machine tools, iron and steel, and power generation.

The argument was that this kind of investment policy ensured the most rapid overall economic growth rates. The fact that the 24th Soviet Communist Party Congress last April made a break with this tradition by providing that for the ninth Five Year Plan (1971-75) out of a total industrial production increase of 42-46 per cent, the consumer goods industries should develop marginally more rapidly (44-48 per cent) than the producer goods industries (41-45 per cent), has not relaxed the pressure on Soviet engineering. On the contrary if anything the challenges have been increased in that producer goods industries are also being restructured.

Not only will it be necessary to reveal an unusual flexibility in switching old and developing new production lines but this entire operation will have to be carried out under the whip of an intense efficiency drive. Some of the targets and their efficiency implications have recently been set out in an article by P. A. Zdorov, the first deputy head of the Section for Machine Building of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. It is this section which has immediate supervisory powers over the ministries. Taking 1970 as the base year, by 1975 production of electronic computers will go up 2.6 times, numerically controlled machine tools 3.5 times, lorries 13 times, and light automobiles 3.5-3.8 times. The machine building industries are also required to turn out for the agricultural sector a 65 per cent increase in agricultural machinery and a 25 per cent increase in tractors and

this is to be accompanied by an expansion of the type range and power. Labour productivity in industry as a whole is to rise by 36-40 per cent; even allowing for possible improved management methods, it is clear that much of this must derive from improved technology. Mr Zdorov calculates that with the introduction of new models the productivity of the range of metal cutting machine tools will increase by 25-30 per cent in comparison with 1970, with the result that some 240,000-260,000 workers should be released from their current work assignments. To take another example it is expected that the use of new kinds of foundry equipment will raise the output per worker from 33 to 60 tons of forgings a year.

It is indeed questionable if over the next five years the Soviet machine building industries will achieve the levels of production and efficiency required. In spite of various claims made for the last five-year plan (1966 to 1970), as for example that the production for 1970 was 1.7 times greater than 1966 and that within the five-year period more than 7,000 new types of machinery and apparatus were designed and introduced, it is admitted by Soviet sources that the plan targets were not met and that the general level of machinery was from the technological point of view unsatisfactory.

**Recent analysis**  
A recent analysis by the engineer-economist S. A. Kheiman was scathing in its criticism of the current position. He pointed to the high rate of obsolescence and low quality. In 1967 money spent on the capital repair of equipment amounted to 3,370 million roubles which is almost equal to the total capital investment in the machine building industries (3,423 million roubles). "Moreover repeated capital repairs in a situation where the centralised production of spare parts is almost absent has led to the creation of an enormous but little specialised repair industry with low production-economic indices. It involves 2.5 million usually highly qualified workers and one million metal cutting machine tools, i.e. 40 per cent of the country's machine tool stock." There is a further almost incredible irony. Kheiman continues: "Because the obsolescent equipment of the machine building plants is not transferred to the repair services of the non-machine building branches of the economy, the machine tools used in repair work are on the whole younger than the machine tools actually functioning in the machine building industry itself."

Kheiman's solution involves a comprehensive programme of intensifying the use of the existing stock, changing

the proportion between the capital repairs and development of new capacity, retargeting amortisation norms to bring them into conformity with modern rates of technical progress and expand specialised production. He also calls for the abandonment of "technical oneupmanship" (recordismanship is the word he uses) as an aim in itself which is the pursuit of size and power without taking demand into account.

Some attempts are currently being made to reorganise the Soviet machine building industry to make it more efficient. In 1969 the party leadership at the centre used the falling rate of technical progress in the Irkutsk area to criticise the local party authorities for not paying sufficient attention to technological matters. This became the signal for a countrywide campaign led by the party networks in the factories to get management and the engineer personnel to commit themselves to improvements in production technology, and to attend retraining courses where they had fallen behind in their awareness of the latest developments.

In the same year the reorganisation of the electrical engineering industry, which had been and still is, failing to meet its target, was begun with a view to making those who work in the industry's R. and D. organisations more involved in improving the industry's technology and products. Previously bonuses had depended upon the number of inventions and developments turned out by the R. and D. organisations even though they may not have found any application.

Under the new system the research organisations are linked to the factories—increasingly in the form of science-production organisations—and bonuses are awarded after the new product is in serial production and are derived from the following four sources: the reduction in the prime costs due to the development, deductions from the extra profit earned due to price increases permitted for new techniques, contractual provisions where a large-scale research project is involved, and the centralised funds kept at the disposal of the ministry. The same scheme gives the factory personnel an incentive to apply the new technology. The authorities have called for this experiment to be extended to other branches of industry.

The Ministry of Instrumentation and Automation Means is the centre of a different kind of efficiency experiment. The attempt is being made to make this ministry completely self-financing including capital investments, for the entire five-year plan period. It is argued, surely rightly, that the annual breaks of the past are unsuitable as the development of scientifically based projects require longer periods. It may be that the organisational changes in Soviet engineering in the next five years will prove to be more interesting than its products.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**  
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The G. C. Council have established a scholarship for a person intending to carry out research leading to a Ph.D. degree in the field of fatigue crack propagation. The scholarship is tenable for three years from October 1971, and the award of the scholarship will be conditional on the successful candidate being accepted as a Research Student in the Department of Engineering.  
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Secretary of the Degree Committee, University Engineering Laboratory, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1PZ. The closing date for applications is 3rd July, 1971.

**HEAVY MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**  
Production Manager required for a unit in the North West. A subsidiary of a substantial group. Must have previous experience of controlling light and heavy machine shop. Work or method study experience an advantage. Proven ability to manage a team of mechanical engineering H.N.C. desirable. Salary approx. £2,750 offered together with pension scheme.  
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Applicants should be Chartered Engineers with considerable management experience. The salary up to £7,000 per annum will be negotiable and the new Director will receive assistance if required regarding accommodation and relocation expenses. A Board's car and chauffeur will be provided and good pension arrangements are part of the terms of service. The Director will be based on the Board's headquarters.  
Applications, giving details of experience and qualifications, should be sent within fourteen days, to the Secretary to the Board at their chief office, Katharine Street, Croydon CR9 1JU. Please quote reference T/6800/H.

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**NEW WORKS CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT**  
Applications are invited for this appointment on SALARY GRADE 4/5 (£1,590 to £2,148 per annum). Applicants for the post must have passed Parts 1 and 2 of the I.C.E. examination and have waterworks experience.  
The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act and to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Committee for the Water Industry (Non-Manual Staffs).  
Assistance with housing accommodation available if required.  
Reasonable removal expenses will be paid.  
Casual Users Car Allowance, on Class I.  
The Board supply a population of 210,000 and have a large programme of works in hand.  
Applications stating age, education, qualifications, present and previous appointments, and giving the names of two referees, should be delivered to the Engineer and Manager, 14 Portland Street, Southport, not later than 3rd July, 1971.

**PRODUCT DESIGN ENGINEER**  
This appointment offers excellent scope to do interesting design work involving electro-mechanical assemblies associated with domestic and industrial appliances.  
Applicants should hold an H.N.C. or equivalent qualification and preferably be experienced in the design of products using plastic and small metal components suitable for both small and large quantity production methods.  
The company is a major supplier of cables and end terminations to the motor, aircraft and domestic electrical industries, with factories in Lancashire and Scotland, and the successful applicant will be offered conditions of service in keeping with the company's leadership in these fields.  
Apply by letter to: The Personnel Manager, Rist's Wires & Cables Ltd., Lower Millicote Lane, Newcastle, Staffs.

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to lecture in subjects of the Higher National Diploma and Certificate courses in Civil Engineering and/or to be a Corporate Member of an appropriate Senior Institution.  
Salary in accordance with Scottish Teachers' Salaries Memorandum 1970 amended by the Remuneration of Teachers (Scotland) (Amendment) No. 21 1971.  
**£1,158-£2,820 per annum**  
Placing on the scale will be dependent on approved industrial and/or teaching experience. An additional payment of £105 per annum is made in respect of approved teaching qualifications. A person appointed without possessing an approved teaching qualification will be given the opportunity to qualify by attending an "in service" course.  
Application forms and further particulars from the Secretary to the Board, Napier College of Science & Technology, Colinton Road, Edinburgh EH10 5DT, to whom applications should be returned by 21st June, 1971.

**Works Management-Cable Production**  
Zambia c.£6,000 p.a.  
Company: Major manufacturers and distributors of electrical wire and cable, who are part of an international organisation, with one of the most modern plants in Africa.  
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The Men: The Works Manager will be a Chartered Engineer between 30 and 45 with 5 years experience in the cable industry and detailed expertise in plastic armour cable production. The Works Engineer will have 2 years extensive experience in engineering stores control and preventive maintenance systems. He should be an Electrical Engineer with knowledge of D.C. and eddy current drive controls or a Mechanical Engineer with good knowledge of cable industry manufacturing systems. Minimum of H.N.C. required.  
Rewards: Both men will take up their duties not later than September at Lusaka in Zambia's modern copper belt region. For the potential Works Manager a 3 year contract package of up to £8,000 per annum including a basic salary, gratuity, housing allowance, and generous fringe benefits. A similar package of up to £5,000 for the Works Engineer.  
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The man appointed will be responsible for such duties as Process Planning, Estimating, Work Study, etc. His functional interests will range widely from the initiation of new products and the innovation of new production methods to the creation of time standards, cost analysis and plant recommendations.  
Although industrial experience and technical qualifications are important, equally vital are leadership and administrative qualities together with the ability to generate respect from both his own staff and works personnel.  
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Apply in writing (quoting ref. PE/2), with brief details and indicating salary required, to:  
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(Envelopes should be marked "CONFIDENTIAL.")

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The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of building and civil engineering drawings, design work and the preparation of specifications for building projects including substations up to and including 33kV.  
The majority of the building work is placed out to contract and experience supervising contract works, taking off and approving progress payments, together with dilapidation reports on existing buildings is required. A professional qualification in building and/or civil engineering would be an advantage.  
Salary within the range: £2,412/£3,045 plus £60 per annum.  
NJB Conditions.  
Applications on forms to be obtained from the Manager, Network, Jubilee Street, Blackburn, BB1 1ES, and returned to him by 25th June, 1971.

**Yorkshire Electricity Board**  
**SPECIALIST ENGINEER**  
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Applications are invited from engineers with a wide experience in all aspects of the utilisation of electricity in industry and who have a sound knowledge of industrial processes and applications. Preference will be given to candidates who have proved their ability to sell energy and equipment in the industrial field.  
Salary within the range £2,475/£3,105 per annum.  
Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and present position, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be forwarded to:-  
The Manager, Yorkshire Electricity Board, Hull Area, Ferensway, Hull, E. Yorks.  
not later than 23rd June, 1971.

**QUICK CROSSWORD No. 424**  
**ACROSS**  
1. Diversified in colour (10).  
7. Despatch note (7).  
8. Tubes (5).  
10. André French author (4).  
11. Guard (8).  
13. Journalist (8).  
15. Brook (8).  
17. Go off (8).  
18. William Quaker (4).  
21. Storms (5).  
22. Go off (7).  
23. In error (10).  
**DOWN**  
1. Very bright (3).  
2. Bar, scoff, bird (4).  
3. English cathedral (6).  
4. Cut off (8).  
5. Stretch (7).  
6. Chief culprit (10).  
9. A tailed amphibian (10).  
12. Rellies upon (6, 2).  
14. Whole number (7).  
16. Slide (anagram) (6).  
17. Kind of wood (5).  
19. Kind of wood (5).  
20. Precious stone (4).  
**Solution No. 423**  
Across: 6. Emancipation; 8. Dollar; 9. Pardon; 11. Walrus; 13. Smack; 15. Frigate; 17. Start; 19. Fir; 20. Scholarships.  
Down: 1. Melodrama; 2. Vandal; 3. Scarlet; 4. Spit; 5. Starve; 7. Obsolete; 12. Carton; 16. Garlic; 18. Soap.

**Production Engineers**  
£2,000+  
Our Client situated in the North of England wishes to appoint suitable applicants aged under 40 years of age, who have extensive Machine Tool experience in the Light Precision-Electro Mechanical Industry.  
They should be capable of initiating and implementing replacement Plant and Equipment Programmes for method improvement and cost reduction to the value of £20-£30,000. A knowledge of Numerical Control is essential.  
The usual fringe benefits associated with a large company together with generous removal expenses will be offered.  
Write requesting an application form to D. Wolstenholme, Queens Chambers, 5 John Dalton Street, Manchester M2 6ET, quoting reference no. MP 9344/TG on the envelope.  
**CONFIDENTIAL REPLY SERVICE:** Applications are acknowledged by return and forwarded to our client unless addressed to Riley Security Manager stating companies to which they may not be sent. Our clients undertake to treat all applications in strict confidence.  
**Riley (Advertising) Ltd.**  
THE RILEY ORGANISATION  
THE COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE IN RECRUITMENT AND RECRUITMENT LONDON BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW LEICESTER MANCHESTER NEWCASTLE

**Mechanical Engineering Staff**  
(a) Assistant Engineer—A.P. 315—£1,605 to £2,358  
to undertake the design and preparation of drawings and specifications, improvements or repairs to mechanical plant and heating installations in Council's public buildings.  
(b) Technical Assistant—Tech. 3—£1,605 to £1,856  
to inspect and report upon mechanical and heating plant and supervise repair work.  
Candidates for either of these posts should hold an appropriate qualification and the starting point in each case will depend upon age, qualifications and experience.  
Normal car allowance and removal expenses paid in appropriate cases.  
Forms from Borough Architect-Engineer & Development, 207 Lavender Hill, London, S.W.11, (081 82895).  
Closes: 31st June, 1971.

**The Thoughts of Citizen Doe**  
Deadly... not like the old days of Billy Hammond...  
And Victor Trumper... greatest artist of them all... remember how he forced old Archie MacLaren to take the field in 1902... what a performance!  
Of course not—but I've read what MacLaren told Cardus... haven't you?  
But surely you won't "forget" MacLaren in 1902?  
Breadman too—now there was a master... I'll never forget seeing him in action.  
What am I saying? The only time I ever met the Breadman he'd made a duck before I got there.  
Of course that's it! I didn't know he was now a literary activity... like sagas and miracle plays...  
Hmm... this lot could do with a better script...



## SITUATIONS

## Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

## ARCHITECTS

£2,029—3,622/SARAWAK

For work in either the Public Works Department Headquarters or in Divisional Office. Headquarters duties comprise the design of various types of public buildings and administrative work in connection with drafting of contracts. Divisional Office duties generally comprise supervision and the organisation of building contracts and maintenance work. Candidates, male and aged 28-40, must be ARIBA with at least three years' post-qualification experience. An aptitude for designs based on reinforced concrete-framed structures would be an advantage. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

## TRAINING CO-ORDINATOR

£3,677/SWAZILAND

To develop training programmes and syllabi and advise on implementation of training schemes, staffing and management of training institutions. To study relationship between training and localisation programmes and to assist with development of local training officers. Candidates should have considerable experience in organisation, administration and in conducting background and functional training in public administration preferably in a developing country. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

## ADVISER IN EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY

£4,230—5,365/BRAZIL

To establish working contacts with industry in Brazil to get a heavy involvement in the research programme in the extractive metallurgical sector. He should have a good theoretical background and experience of research from laboratory investigations of new ores to pilot plant extraction. Experience in the process of chlorination of ores of refractory metals and/or processes of electrodeposition of fused halides would be an advantage. Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £730—£1,365 p.a. On contract for one year.

## CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

£3,136—3,244/MALAWI

To control and manage sawmills including kilns, creosote and tannin preservation plants. He must have several years' relevant commercial experience. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

## OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to: The Appointments Officer, Room 3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH.

Sales Managers  
Cosmetics and Toiletries

a London and South East  
b South Eastern Counties  
c North Midlands

An International Corporation wants three men to be responsible to the National Sales Manager for the development of sales and management of the field sales force within the above areas. They will be responsible for setting individual sales targets, motivating, assessing and training their sales teams.

The men appointed will have had field sales force management experience with a major company and must have good connections within the areas.

REWARD: Salaries starting to £2,850 with car and bonus scheme, which is expected to gross at £500 per year. Apply in confidence. Ref: 88/212 with full details.

## Hales &amp; Hindmarsh Associates Ltd.

Century House, 30/31 Jewry Street, Winchester, Hants. Telephone Winchester 66699

## Opportunities in Hong Kong

Applications are invited for the following appointments on contract for an initial term of three years. Starting salaries are calculated on the basis of one increment in the scale for each completed year since obtaining the minimum qualification. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, education grants, subsidised accommodation and free medical attention. A terminal Gratuity of 17% of total emoluments is also payable.

## SENIOR CONTROLLER OF POSTS

£4,457—£4,865

To be responsible for the efficient running of the Post Office Accounts and Finance branch including security arrangements in connection with stocks of stamps and inks for new supplies; control of P.O.'s bank account; preparation of revenue and expenditure estimates and of international money order and parcel arrangements; issue of licences; control of postal services and the preparation of commercial accounts; rates and fees.

Male candidates, preferably under 45 and possessing a recognised accountancy qualification, must have a thorough knowledge of all postal accounting methods including, at least ten years' experience in post office self-accounting procedure; ability to apply the requirements of the UPU Convention and Regulations and experience relevant to the fulfilment of the above duties.

## QUANTITY SURVEYORS

£2,256—£4,309

To prepare bills of quantities, specifications, contract documents, estimates and stores, tenders; post-contract work including arrangements of sub-contracts, preparation of interim certificates, measurement and pricing of variations and agreement of final accounts. Candidates should preferably be under 45 and ARICS in either New Syllabus (building or quantity surveying) or Old Syllabus (building or quantity surveying) with at least one year's post-qualification experience. Female candidates may also be considered in the scale £1,924—£4,309.

For further information about either of these vacancies please write briefly, stating age, qualifications and experience, to:

The Appointments Officer,  
Room 3011, Eland House,  
Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

## County Borough of TEESIDE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT  
SECTION HEAD

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Section Head in the Education Department. Applicants should have a degree and/or an appropriate professional qualification, and administrative experience at a responsible level.

Salary scale: £2,106 to £2,751 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Wealdlands Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside TS1 3BN, to whom completed forms should be returned by 25th June, 1971.

ASSISTANT  
EDUCATION  
& TRAINING  
OFFICER

English Caledonia at their Head Office in central Manchester a lady assistant to their Group Education and Training Officer. The work is mainly administrative and clerical relative to the further education and training of Head Office staff. Related experience in personnel training or other educational fields would be particularly helpful. The ideal age range is 23 to 35. First class conditions of service. Salary will be according to present experience and qualifications. Please reply briefly to:

Group Appointments Manager  
ENGLISH CALEDONIA LIMITED  
56 Oxford Street  
Manchester M60 1HJ

## SKELLYS

The new name for **Ford**  
on Merseyside

Ford have appointed us Distributors for North Liverpool, Bootle and Kirby. We're developing the most modern Ford Car Sales/Service Centre ever seen in the North on a purpose built site in Limer Lane, Bootle. Building of this and our Ford Truck Specialist Dealership the Grand Howard Street is well under way. The investment could well be around £750,000 over the next few years. However, as with our four other Ford Dealerships, one of our most important initial investments is in our Senior Management. Therefore we invite applications for the following key position in preparation for opening late Summer this year.

## Financial Controller

UP TO £4,000 PER ANNUM PLUS CAR

This position is open to a qualified accountant aged around 30 with at least five years' experience in commerce, preferably retail or manufacturing. Responsibilities will cover the financial control of all departments within the dealership (sales, service, parts, petrol and oil), and co-ordination of departmental management to form a good, effective unit. A fully integrated and sophisticated accounting system will be established to produce rapid and accurate monthly sales figures and profitability returns from each department. Budgets for profitability and cash flow projections will also be the responsibility of the Financial Controller. The overall responsibility for sales ledger is a vital function, therefore an aggressive attitude towards credit control must be adopted. An accounting staff in the region of 10 personnel, plus a credit controller/office manager, will run the day-to-day book-keeping. If you feel you have the drive, initiative and enthusiasm to fill this vital post, the long-term rewards could be substantial. The above position carries non-contributory pension scheme, free life insurance.

## SKELLYS

Applications for this position should be addressed in confidence to Mr. Sheppard Skelly, Skelly Group, Head Office, The White House, Windmill Hill, South Merseyside, L24 0JF.



## CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE

Lecturer in Personnel Management  
£2529-£3902

The Civil Service College provides a wide range of management training for civil servants at its three centres in Sunningdale, London and Edinburgh. This post will be based on either London or Sunningdale and carries responsibility to the Director of Studies in Personnel Management. The duties will include lecturing on general personnel management subjects, organisational behaviour, and the skills and techniques associated with appraisal and career development. There will also be participation in the development of forms of group training and in the design, organisation and evaluation of short management courses and seminars. Research facilities will be available.

Candidates should normally have a degree, preferably in psychology or sociology, or an equivalent qualification. Training at post-graduate level in occupational psychology or a related subject, wide experience of personnel work, particularly in management development, and lecturing experience are desirable.

The appointment will be offered on a five year contractual basis. Starting salary could be above the minimum of the quoted scale.

Fuller details of this appointment may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Alencorn Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephoning BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 7696 (24-hour "Answerphone" service) quoting reference G/7739/C. Closing date 5th July 1971.

## Sheffield Polytechnic

## ADMINISTRATOR AND REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for two key posts in the Polytechnic administration which has been expanded and re-structured to provide for future development.

He will lead a division responsible for the complete range of academic affairs—servicing of the Academic Board and its committees, course submissions and approvals, examinations—and also the maintenance of computerised student records and statistics. Additional responsibilities will include all Polytechnic publicity and utilisation of accommodation. Applicants must be graduates, preferably with relevant experience in higher education.

## ADMINISTRATOR

He will be responsible for organising and directing the financial procedures of the Polytechnic in accordance with financial rules including preparation of revenue estimates and the detailed control and recording of expenditure. Another main area of responsibility includes all Polytechnic central services and the maintenance and cleaning of buildings. Applicants should have considerable experience and hold an appropriate professional qualification. Experience in Local Government or higher education would be an advantage.

These posts will demand considerable initiative and skill in supervising staff over a wide range of functions and the maintenance of effective links with other administrative units.

Salary scale: £2,536—£2,949. Application forms and further details are obtainable from The Secretary (Ref. G), Sheffield Polytechnic, Pond Street, Sheffield, S1 1WB.

## MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

## COMPANIES INFORMATION SECRETARY

Experienced Secretary required to maintain company records. The post will be located in the Library and will involve personal contact with senior members of the School. Proficiency in typing and shorthand are required and an ability to maintain an efficient filing system. Excellent working conditions, four weeks' holiday. Further details and application forms from—

The Administrative Officer  
Manchester Business School  
University Precinct  
Booth Street West  
Manchester M15 6PB

BUTCHERY MANAGER  
AND BUYER  
PETERBOROUGH

Foremost amongst the new towns in plans to double population by 1981, the city is situated on the A1 road, 81 miles from London. The Society is successful, has a turnover in excess of £10m. per annum, and is increasing.

Vacancy owing to retirement of present Manager. The Butchery Department, annual turnover £600,000, operates modern, well-equipped Abattoir/Cooked Meats Factory. High potential for increased sales.

Minimum N.A.C.O. salary £2,600, negotiable. House or flat available. Disturbance allowance.

Application forms from: Chief Executive Officer, Peterborough & District Co-operative Society Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough, to be returned before 29th June, 1971.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## EDUCATIONAL

## EDINBURGH CORPORATION

Napier College of Science and Technology

Applications are invited for full-time appointment to the academic staff in the following departments:

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
TEACHER GRADUATE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
This person appointed will be responsible for teaching engineering subjects to students following the Courses in Mechanical Engineering and Engineering Science.

DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND PRINTING  
TEACHER GRADUATE IN PHOTOGRAPHY AND LINE COMPOSITION  
This person appointed will be responsible for teaching photography and line composition to students following the Courses in Photography and Printing.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
TEACHER GRADUATE IN PHYSICS  
This person appointed will be responsible for teaching physics to students following the Courses in Physics and Applied Physics.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Napier College of Science and Technology, 100 Colinton Road, Edinburgh EH10 5DT. Closing date 15th July 1971.

## County Borough of Stockport

## STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Required for September 1, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES  
TEACHER GRADUATE IN GENERAL STUDIES  
This person appointed will be responsible for teaching general studies to students following the Courses in General Studies and Applied General Studies.

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## EDUCATIONAL

## Liverpool Education Committee

## MILLBANK COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Bankfield Road, Liverpool L15 0JF.

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER or LECTURER in the following departments:

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING  
TEACHER GRADUATE IN ACCOUNTING  
This person appointed will be responsible for teaching accounting to students following the Courses in Accounting and Applied Accounting.

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## SPORTS GUARDIAN

## Course pointers

**LINGFIELD**  
 ● Ron Hutchinson, Eric Edlin, Lester Piggett and Joe Mercer are the jockeys to follow at this left-hand track, where the favourite has won 138 of the 366 races held since 1966. Unless the going is heavy, high numbers are favoured in the draw in races up to and including a mile. John Besthead is the leading Lingfield trainer, followed by Ron Smyth. Piggett has his first mount in England after several days in France on Pie Eye (2.45). Pancho Villa (2.45) missed the Joe Coral Cup at Folkestone on Monday to run here. Ron Smyth, who saddled Fleet Fox to win the 3.15 at the corresponding meeting last year, is responsible for King's Ballad in the race today. Scoobie Breasley, who took the 4.15 last season with Fleet Fox, also seeks to land the prize again, this time with Lovable.

**BEVERLEY**  
 ● A high draw is best up to and including a mile. Ernie Johnson, Lionel Brown, Brian Cornforth and Johnny Seagrave are the leading jockeys at this right-hand course, which has a tough, uphill finish. Peter (M. H.) Easterby, Pat Rohan and Sam Hall are the trainers to note. Easterby has booked Geoff Lewis for Workday (2.30), winner of his last two races. Rohan, who has won this race three times, saddles Dancing Glory. Snowy Gray won the 2.30 with Holiday Spirit last year. He runs Sunshine Holiday this time. Lonsborough Boy (2.40) would be an appropriate winner of the Lonsborough Handicap. Bright Beam (4.0) travels from Kingsclere, Berkshire. The Bramstan (5.0) makes the long trip from Epsom. Easterby won this race last season with Pieces and now saddles Artaxerxes.

## Royal Ascot prizes go up to £114,500

By HARRY HEYMER

Once again the total prize money for the Royal Ascot meeting that begins next Tuesday tops £100,000. Last year's total was a record £107,500 but even this has been bettered by £7,000, with every race at the meeting having at least £3,000 in added money.

Thursday's Ascot Gold Cup, top prize of the feature, is increased from £15,750 to £16,000 and the two big sprint handicaps that usually see the biggest gambles, the Royal Hunt Cup on Wednesday and the Wokingham Stakes on Friday, both receive small boosts to £3,000 and £3,000 respectively.

News of another big race is that 25 two-year-olds have now qualified for the final of the Villis Embassy Stakes to be run at Goodwood on July 29 with 55,000 added money.

The men most likely to walk off with this handsome prize are owner-trainer Paul Davies, who has six qualifiers in Ticked Pink, Bold One, Deep Drive, Jolly Me, Lucky Money and Whistling Star. Conditions of this highly successful series was that the first three in each of the ten heats qualified for a final at the final. Four horses, Ticked Pink, Filham, Bold One and Touch Paper, in fact finished in the first three in more than one qualifying event.

The only other trainers with

more than one qualifier are John Sutcliffe, Jr., who has Leather King and Leaping Lad, who disappointed at Kempton yesterday, and Bruce Hobbs with Touch Paper and Still. Entries for the final close on Wednesday, June 23.

More immediate problems are the two meetings today at Lingfield and Beverley, the last named course being the one that will, I hope, push our winning man sequence up to five. The first race on at Lingfield is the Robert B. Massey Group Two-Year-Old Trophy.

He began his career by qualifying for the Villis Embassy final with an impressive third to Whistling Star and Manshing at York and then had a very comfortable victory in the Fitzwilliam Stakes at Doncaster last month.

He looked as though there was still a lot of improvement in him and the trainer, who considers him to be up to Royal Ascot standard, a point of view that will be borne out if he can account for the London, York and Newmarket challenger Broth of a Boy.

Two other good bets on this card are Lady Liz (2.30), who is reasonably handicapped on her best running and is a course winner over seven furlongs, and Lonsborough Boy (3.0) who goes for the Lonsborough Handicap. The coincidence, however, is backed up by form, for Sam Hall's five-year-old was very

Johnny Seagrave, who rides the Guardian nap, Dancing Glory, at Beverley.

Impressive when winning from Tandy and Scotia's Girl at Ayr. Visitors to Lingfield get a bonus race because of the necessity to split the Saffron Plate for two years. The result of the first division at 3.45 could be made to look a lot clearer if Dancing Glory has won 15 minutes earlier at Beverley, for it was Irish Eyes (3.45) who ran the Rohan colt to a length at Doncaster.

The other division gives Robert B. Massey a chance to atone for his failure last time out at Lingfield when an odds on favourite but getting well beaten by Grey Ivor and My Aralon. He was made the market choice on the strength of his previous race at Sandown when beaten only by a head by very useful Bold One. It is worth another chance to regain that form.

John Besthead's Louis (2.15), second to Goose Bay in a "stale" at Salisbury, may extend our Darling's sequence of seconds to four in the opening event, while the second division gives Bold One a chance to atone for his failure last time out at Lingfield when an odds on favourite but getting well beaten by Grey Ivor and My Aralon. He was made the market choice on the strength of his previous race at Sandown when beaten only by a head by very useful Bold One. It is worth another chance to regain that form.

● Apprentice John Carr has been engaged to ride three at Royal Ascot—Rock Signal in the Royal Hunt Cup, the Villis Embassy Stakes, and The Birdman in the Wokingham Stakes. Mon Plaisir will be declared for the Hunt Cup but the trainer, Harold Wallington, says that the Victoria Cup winner will not run unless the ground is good or soft.

## Four winning naps

● Dilke, the 15-8 winning Guardian Nap at Yarmouth yesterday was the fourth in a row, the sequence starting with Altesse Royale (6.4) followed by Poynton (4-1) and Red Track (10-11).

## Lingfield

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.15 & 3.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good to firm.

**2.15—NAPPERS SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £552 (18 runners).**  
 1 (7) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 2 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 3 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 4 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 5 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 6 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 7 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 8 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 9 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 10 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 11 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 12 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 13 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 14 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 15 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 16 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 17 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 18 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11.

TOP FORM TIPS: See Day 2, 15. Billy Whit 6.

**2.45—SMUGGLERS PLATE: 2-Y-O; 1m; winner £552 (14 runners).**  
 1 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 2 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 3 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 4 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 5 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 6 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 7 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 8 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 9 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 10 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 11 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 12 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 13 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 14 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11.

TOP FORM TIPS: See Day 2, 15. Billy Whit 6.

**3.15—BOXCOTE HANDICAP: 2-Y-O; 1m; winner £501 (11 runners).**  
 1 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 2 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 3 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 4 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 5 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 6 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 7 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 8 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 9 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 10 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 11 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 12 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 13 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11. 14 (1) 00 Amehat (M. H. Easterby) 8-11.

TOP FORM TIPS: See Day 2, 15. Billy Whit 6.

## Yesterday's results

**KEMPTON**  
 2.0 (SE) 1. LUMAR FAIR, G. Lewis (12-1). 2. C. W. (12-1). 3. L. (12-1). 4. (12-1). 5. (12-1). 6. (12-1). 7. (12-1). 8. (12-1). 9. (12-1). 10. (12-1). 11. (12-1). 12. (12-1). 13. (12-1). 14. (12-1). 15. (12-1). 16. (12-1). 17. (12-1). 18. (12-1). 19. (12-1). 20. (12-1). 21. (12-1). 22. (12-1). 23. (12-1). 24. (12-1). 25. (12-1). 26. (12-1). 27. (12-1). 28. (12-1). 29. (12-1). 30. (12-1). 31. (12-1). 32. (12-1). 33. (12-1). 34. (12-1). 35. (12-1). 36. (12-1). 37. (12-1). 38. (12-1). 39. (12-1). 40. (12-1). 41. (12-1). 42. (12-1). 43. (12-1). 44. (12-1). 45. (12-1). 46. (12-1). 47. (12-1). 48. (12-1). 49. (12-1). 50. (12-1). 51. (12-1). 52. (12-1). 53. (12-1). 54. (12-1). 55. (12-1). 56. (12-1). 57. (12-1). 58. (12-1). 59. (12-1). 60. (12-1). 61. (12-1). 62. (12-1). 63. (12-1). 64. (12-1). 65. (12-1). 66. (12-1). 67. (12-1). 68. (12-1). 69. (12-1). 70. (12-1). 71. (12-1). 72. (12-1). 73. (12-1). 74. (12-1). 75. (12-1). 76. (12-1). 77. (12-1). 78. (12-1). 79. (12-1). 80. (12-1). 81. 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## Chilly House for Rippon

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Rippon may be brilliant in Brussels and Luxembourg. Some day we may be allowed to know about that. Meanwhile, his Westminster style could do with a bit of polishing.

The main question arising from his unsatisfactory performance in the Commons yesterday was whether the anti-Marketisers were more irritated than the pro-Marketisers were depressed. Nobody could accuse him of being ingratulating. He gave almost everybody the brush-off with a kind of brusque impartiality. He even forgot to radiate the usual air of optimism, which was presumably intended to be taken for granted.

Perhaps Mr Rippon no longer feels it necessary to extend to MPs the diplomatic skill we must assume he possesses, but they do have their feelings. As it was, he failed to provide adequate reassurance on any of the main issues his statement dealt with—sugar, sterling, and fisheries—and left the general impression that the Government intends to get inside the Community first and do the real talking afterwards.

"He's brought back less than he would have done by staying at home!" The remark had an Irish splendour, but it came from Mr Milne, the member for Blyth. As for Mr Rippon's repeated assurance that the great thing was not to commit ourselves to policies until we are inside the Community, Mr Raphael Tuck had his own diplomatic translation of that: "Let's jump into the water blindfold, boys, and let's hope it's not too cold or too deep."

But this was sheer politeness compared with the tributes paid by that great Conservative back-bencher, Mr Ronald Bell, whose comments on the sterling issue included phrases like "abject and humiliating surrender" and "broken-winded collapse". Even this failed to move Mr Rippon, who played the insult with the dearest of bats.

It is the critics of course, who are the most vocal on these occasions, which makes it all the more vital to encourage the supporters. Yet Mr Rippon failed to lift his cap in response to the applause that had come his way from the Council of Europe, mentioned by Mr Ian Lloyd. And when Mr Roy Jenkins tried to comfort him by agreeing that a change in the role of sterling might be a good thing, Mr Rippon seemed to regard this as just another attack from the bodyline bowlers.

True, the ex-Chancellor had ventured to suggest, in his ever-courteous way, that there was a touch of mysteriousness in the proposals and it might be a good idea to clarify them, when Mr Rippon could get round to it. The Minister's terse response was to say that he recognised Mr Jenkins's difficulties in the matter. "Cheap" some Labour men shouted. Ham-fisted was more the word.

Mr Wilson raised the question of steel. Had Mr Rippon read the Guardian article about the demands of the Six in that respect and could he repudiate it? "It seems to have some authenticity on the face of it," was Mr Wilson's comment. But Mr Rippon could not repudiate what he had not read.

"It's news to me," he was kind enough to say. He had made no such comments. As far as arrangements with the Coal and Steel Community were concerned, he would be reporting to the House in due course. It all ended as suddenly, and as uncomfortably, as a practice plunge into a swimming pool without any water.

Parliament, page 8; leader comment, page 12

## Brain wave on Trent 'drain'

Scientists are working on a computer plan to clean up the river Trent—"the Drain of the Midlands"—and make its water drinkable.

The murky details of the river are being studied, and an electronic brain is working out the cost, and best ways of cleaning it.



Barry Matthews yesterday

## Six debate: Labour puts off decision

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Labour's leaders yesterday failed to decide on the date for a Labour Party conference to approve or disapprove of Britain's entry into the Common Market.

After 40 minutes' discussion, Mr Wilson, Mr Jenkins, Mr Callaghan, and Mr Mikardo, the party chairman, decided that the timing should be left to a meeting of Labour's national executive on June 23. The executive has already committed the party to a conference—either special or normal—before Parliament is asked for a decision.

The leaders agreed yesterday that if there were to be a special conference it should be on July 10, 17, or 24, but deferred the decision.

It is assumed that the time taken to reach this decision was needed because the anti-Marketisers, represented by Mr Mikardo, wanted a quick decision by the conference against entry, while the pro-Marketisers, led by Mr Jenkins, wanted more time for a decision. Those who hoped to represent the majority of opinion within the Labour Party—Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan—assumed that the more time for Labour opinion to declare itself the better.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party was held shortly after Labour's leaders had met. The meeting was told by Richard Mitchell, who led the Labour Party in the recent by-election, that if a Labour conference were held now, there would be a majority against Britain's entry.

The question which concerned Labour's leaders yesterday was whether Labour would benefit from an early decision in Parliament on Britain's entry. Nobody knows whether Mr Heath will seek decision of parliament before the summer recess, but it is quite evident that a number of Tory MPs, including some who are in favour of Britain's entry, assume that the Government will defer a parliamentary decision until the autumn.

Mr Anthony Felt, the Conservative MP for Yarmouth, is calling on the Government to either hold a referendum or a general election before making the EEC decision. His private member's motion is due for debate in the Commons on Friday week.

A Commonwealth Prime Minister said last night that the Commonwealth could break up if Britain joins. Mr Lynden Pindling, of the Bahamas, was speaking on the eve of his return home after talks with Mr Heath and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Mr Pindling, who came to Britain to discuss the effects of Britain's market entry on the Bahamas, said: "The Commonwealth concept runs contrary to the long established goal of the Commonwealth. I do not see how the Commonwealth could come out unaffected by the trading position between Britain and the Commonwealth."

The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva said last night that it was now turning more to help for the refugees generally and stepping up supplies of milk powder, multi-vitamin tablets, and baby food. It was awaiting further reports from its two delegates in the area but the indications were that the bigger problem now was the general debilitation of the refugees rather than the health hazards.

Oxford's disaster operations officer, Mr Michael Blackman, cabled yesterday that a cholera situation had "probably stabilised". The British Disasters Emergency Committee said yesterday that there had already been a large number of inquiries through the Post Office Giro by people responding to the national appeal launched on Tuesday. Even before the appeal had officially got under way, more than £50,000 had been donated.

● The Pakistan High Commission yesterday issued a statement about the incident at Birmingham in which the Pakistan Test cricketers were advised not to sign a bat for auction to aid Bengal cholera victims.

The commission said: "It is unfortunate that the purely humanitarian issue of relief for refugees in West Bengal is being given a political twist to malign Pakistan. Political issues have been dragged into it at the expense of purely humanitarian aspects." The statement describes relief work and aid for refugees being done by Pakistan authorities and adds: "It was in this context that the Pakistan cricket team was advised not to get involved in what has become a political controversy."

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Mr and Mrs Kutz died because they exceeded the accepted load of 3lb. and overloaded the dry-cleaning machine. Mr Crowder said. He added that the garments were not dried effectively and the tumbling process compressed the articles, trapping the fluid inside them.

Recording a verdict of accidental death, Mr Thurston said: "These are the first fatalities in Britain due to the fluid."

There are 1,100 identical machines in use in Britain and they are made in America.

A SHOPKEEPER, Mr Barry Matthews, is nursing a sore head after being caught up in war games staged by troops due to leave for Ulster later this month. Mr Matthews, of Enid Way, Colchester, who runs a greengrocer's shop in Billericay, had to have four stitches in his head.

The object of the army exercise was to teach troops how to deal with rioters in Ulster. It seemed like a good idea to get some real civilians to play the part of rioters. But the mock riot in the garrison town of Colchester almost turned into the real thing.

The make-believe riot was started outside the Cherry Tree public house in Mersea Road near the headquarters of the 2nd Batt, Light In-



Five nurses, a doctor, and a supplies officer are in a medical team which The Save the Children Fund is sending to India to help the refugees from East Pakistan. The staff, seen in London yesterday, worked in the emergency situation in Eastern Nigeria. They are equipped to live under the most rugged conditions

## U Thant plan for relief

Continued from page one

RAF last night flew out a nine-man team of trained movements specialists who will unload the Support Command planes now flying supplies to Calcutta. Two Hercules and two VC10s have already made the journey and two more aircraft will land at Dum Dum by the end of the week. One RAF flight broke its journey at Geneva to take on saline solution for WHO.

There is likely to be a slight pause in the movement of material for the time being, not because of any unwillingness or lack of resources but simply because of congestion at the airport. Unicef, apart from dispatching medicines and money, has also sent 40 vehicles to help in the distribution. There is also a change of emphasis in the relief goods going out.

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## STOP PRESS

Danny McAlinden stopped Roberto Davila (Peru) in the fifth round of a heavyweight contest at Southend last night.

Mr Matthews, aged 25, and several friends agreed to take part. They joined "divvy" soldiers, taunting the riot squad outside the pub. But suddenly the squad charged with batons drawn. Mr Matthews was hit over the head by a soldier's helmet. Mr Tim Dudley, aged 18, of Distillery Lane, Colchester, was knocked flying in the charge.

An army spokesman said last night: "Some of the men were excessively enthusiastic."

## Cholera kills 700 in Sudan

By our Foreign Staff

Cholera has been reported from the Southern Sudan. The death toll is said to have reached about 700 over the past 2½ months, including 141 in one village north of the Juba-Yei road.

World Health Organisation officials in Geneva said yesterday that they had received unofficial reports of an outbreak in the Sudan but had received no official information from the Sudan Government. Sudanese authorities yesterday said there had not been a single case of cholera in the Sudan.

The WHO has had official confirmation of several hundred cholera deaths in Chad during the past few days. The Ugandan

## Farmer fined over trap

By ALAN SMITH

A FARMER in North Berkshire was prosecuted yesterday for setting a pole trap for a short-eared owl among gamekeepers and landowners seeking to protect pheasant eggs and chicks, but rare enough in country magistrates' courts.

Mr Norman Wheeler, of Leicestershire, admitted setting a trap of a type "calculated to cause injury to a wild bird." He was fined £10 by Wantage magistrates. The prosecuting solicitor said two witnesses had found two dead short-eared owls on Mr Wheeler's land.

One had the flesh rubbed from its legs and looked as if it had been caught in a trap, the other had shot wounds. Four traps were found, including a gin trap set on a pole. A live blackbird was found in one trap. Mr Wheeler had admitted to the police that he set the pole trap, but denied knowledge of the others.

The case is unusual, both for the pole gin and the short-eared owls said to have been found on the land. Like all owls, short-eared owls are protected birds. They come from Scandinavia, are not often seen here, and very rarely breed in this country.

A pole trap, or pole gin, is a barbaric instrument which has been frowned on by the law since 1880. It is basically the classic spring-jawed gin trap—laid out in sheds and barns across the country—set on a pole.

Traps made specially for birds, however, tend not to have teeth on the jaws. The bird lands on the centre plate, which is sometimes baited. The force of the spring throws both bird and trap off the pole, usually leaving the bird dangling on the end of a wire with a smashed leg.

## Heath at Rhodesia service

Mr Heath attended a memorial service for Lord Malvern, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, yesterday—the first time a senior Minister has attended a Rhodesian event so closely connected with Rhodesia since the country declared UDL. There was no official comment on the Prime Minister's attendance at the service at St Martin-in-the-Fields. The Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother were represented and there were a number of other prominent Government figures there—including the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Lord Malvern, formerly Sir Godfrey Huggins, was born in Bexley, the Prime Minister's constituency, and was a personal friend of Mr Heath.

## More girls in school protest

The strike by pupils at the dismissal of Mr Christ Searle spread yesterday. 50 girls from the Tower H Girls School, Richard's Steyne, London, E, staged a demonstration outside St John Cass Foundation and coast School where he teaches.

The girls tried to storm gates but were driven back by a caretaker. Children in the school were told to tell their allies protesting on Police were called to keep crowd under control.

The girls were backing Mr John Cass chairman's test against the dismissal of Searle for publishing a book his pupils' poems against wishes of the governors.

Christine Hale, aged 16, Duckett Street, Stepney, said: "We are very angry because that if a woman is reinstated after being dismissed for publishing a book which publishes his pupils' poems, it should certainly get his back."

An Inner London Education Authority spokesman said the children did not go to school their parents' be told.

Earlier, Miss Emily, aged 83, was accidentally killed by a car on the way to school. When a policeman told that she had been taken to London Hospital they organised a collection for flowers to with their apologies.

## THE WEATHER

### AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	16.1	11.5	Cloudy
Edinburgh	15.0	11.5	Cloudy
Belfast	15.0	11.5	Cloudy
Birmingham	16.1	11.5	Cloudy
Cardiff	15.0	11.5	Cloudy
Manchester	16.1	11.5	Cloudy
Newcastle	15.0	11.5	Cloudy
Nottingham	16.1	11.5	Cloudy
Sheffield	15.0	11.5	Cloudy
Sunderland	16.1	11.5	Cloudy
Wolverhampton	15.0	11.5	Cloudy
York	16.1	11.5	Cloudy

Cloudy: F. fair, R. rain, S. sunny, T. thunderstorm.

From 7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 p.m. Wednesday: Min. temp. 11°C (51°F). Prev. 7 a.m. yesterday to 7 a.m. today: Min. temp. 17°C (62°F). Total rainfall 0.17 in. Total sunshine 2.4 hours.

POLLER COUNTY

The pollen count taken in London at noon yesterday by the Asthma Research Council was 1. Which is low. The forecast is higher.

SEA PASSAGES

South Sea: Breeze of Dover: English Channel (E): Smooth. Irish Sea: Modern S.

Lightning-UTIME

Birmingham 9.58 a.m. to 4.15 a.m. Bristol 9.58 a.m. to 4.15 a.m. London 9.58 a.m. to 4.15 a.m. Nottingham 10.00 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.

SATellite PREDICTIONS

The forecast gives an indication of the direction of weather systems, but does not indicate the intensity of the weather.

Page 8: (June 11) 0.14-0.65W. 71: 22.30-22.45

345SE ENE: (June 11) 0.18

SWW: (June 11) 0.18

40N ENE and 3.30-3.45 WNW 65

SE: (June 11) 0.18

10SE E and 2.30-2.45 WSW 60

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## Army studies arms haul

By our own Report

Army weapons were last night examined in a large quantity of arms, including machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, and other weapons, to find out whether they are capable of being fired. The weapons were taken from a raid on a warehouse in a suburb of London. The raid was carried out by a team of soldiers from the 1st Airborne Division. The weapons were found in a warehouse which was used by a group of men who were suspected of being involved in the IRA. The weapons were found in a warehouse which was used by a group of men who were suspected of being involved in the IRA. The weapons were found in a warehouse which was used by a group of men who were suspected of being involved in the IRA.

Disguised police cars were used in the raid, in which machine gun component military aircraft arm were removed. The "commando" support was among the police, which was led by Det Chief Superintendent Jones, head of Thames CID.

A police statement said that firearms and ammunition had been seized and that inquiries were continuing.

The weapons—thought Canadian forces' surplus packed in crates in a war as separate components a to be assembled by the before tests could be made of officials a King's Road factory were viewed by police.

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Earlier, Miss Emily, aged 83, was accidentally killed by a car on the way to school. When a policeman told that she had been taken to London Hospital they organised a collection for flowers to with their apologies.

## Showers in many areas

A low pressure area came from Spain, bringing rain and showers to many areas of the British Isles. Many areas will have rain. The rain will be heaviest in the North where it will be with sun spells. It will be rather for the time of year.

England, Wales and W. Scotland: A mainly cloudy day with some rain or showers. Wind from the west. Rainfall: 1.70-2.50 in. E. Scotland, N. Ireland and N. Wales: A mainly cloudy day with some rain or showers. Wind from the west. Rainfall: 1.70-2.50 in.

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